The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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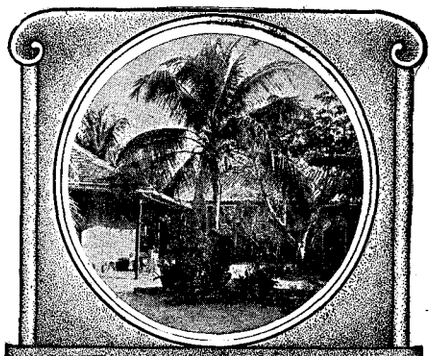

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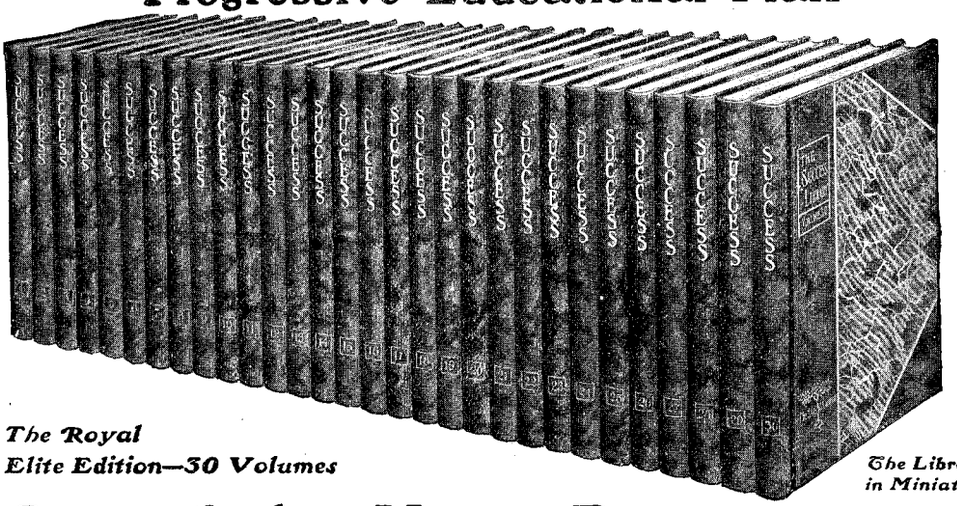

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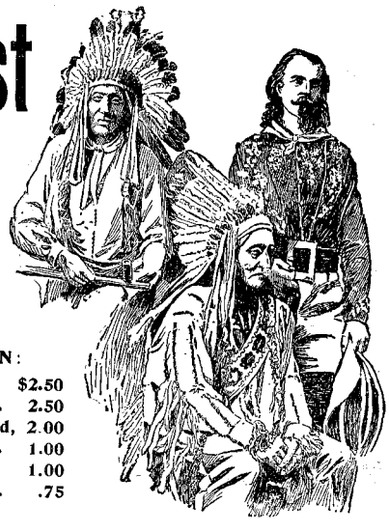

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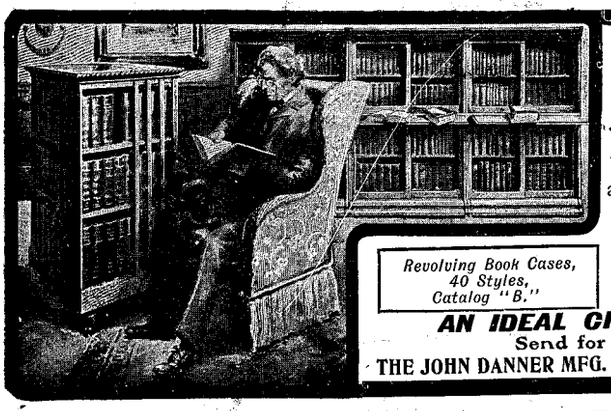

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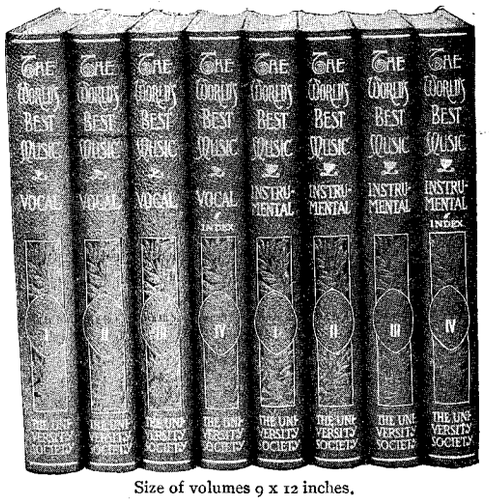

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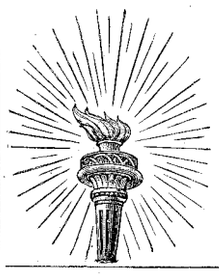

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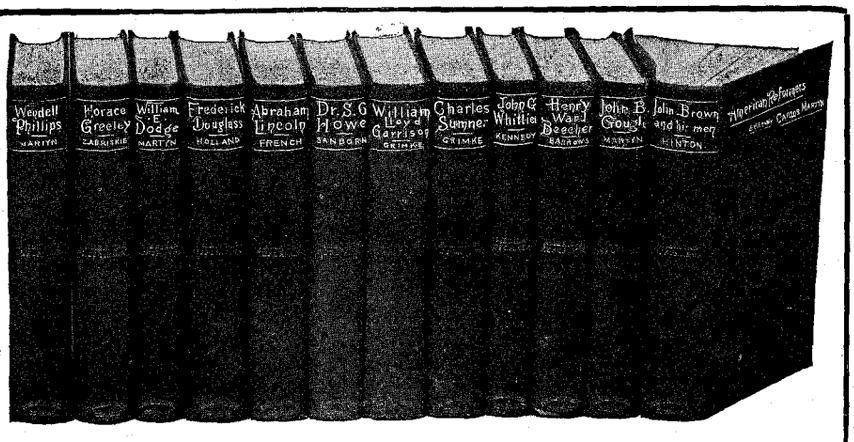

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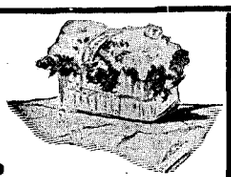

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Each author was to contribute one story, the stories to be published anonymously. The public was then to be invited to guess the authorship, and to add zest to the contest it was decided to offer a prize of

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIII., NO. 23 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 607

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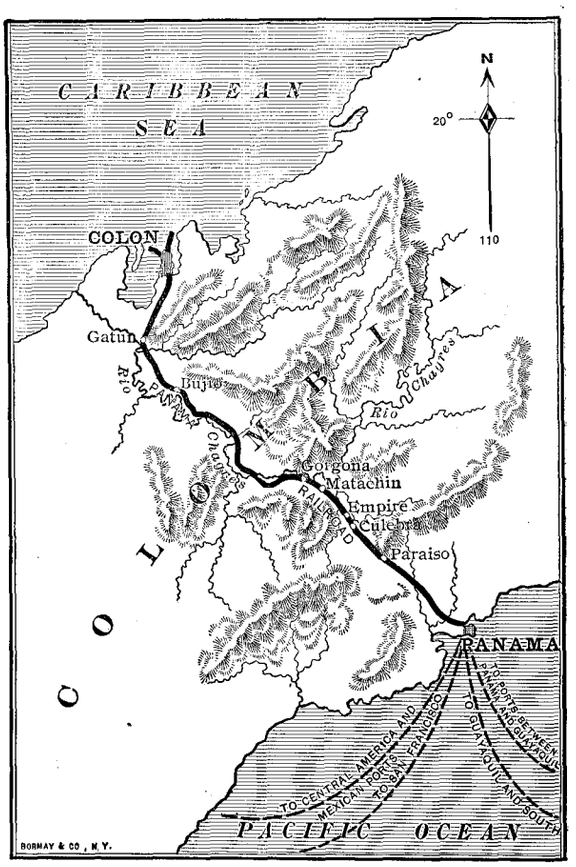
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

COLOMBIA'S CIVIL WAR.

MANY papers seem inclined to make light of the attempt at revolution in Colombia, where, in the battle near Colon last week, only 900 men were engaged, all told, and where the fighting was suspended to let railroad trains go by. "The war is a wretched little imitation," declares the Detroit *Journal*. But the Chicago *Record-Herald* says: "We are accustomed to make light of these 'revolutions,' but altho the numbers in any engagement are small and the losses few, it has been reported that no less than 25,000 lives were sacrificed in the war during the year 1900." And a writer in the New York *Sun* says that 50,000 people have lost their lives in the two years since the war began. The Colombian Government, it seems, not only has to contend with the insurgent forces, but is on the brink of war with Venezuela, and in all these troubles the capture of Colon by a small force of insurgents and its recapture by the government troops is only an incident. As the New York *Tribune* says: "The capture of Colon by the insurgents did not overthrow the Government, and the recapture of it by the Government, or the surrender of it by the revolutionists, will probably not crush the insurrection. It is an act in the drama, and an important one; but it will not necessarily bring down the final curtain." The Colon correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that in the battle for the possession of Colon the government forces consisted of about 700 men and insurgent forces of about 200. The government losses were more than 300 and the insurgent losses were about 50. The main force of the rebels, says the correspondent, is still intact in the interior of the country. When both sides sustain such a percentage of loss, declares the Baltimore *American* "they must be in earnest." "Had the British lost at this rate in South Africa," it continues, "there would scarcely be a grenadier left to tell the tale. There was rarely such a percentage of loss in any of the battles of the Civil War."

Few of the daily newspapers seem to know clearly what the fighting is all about. A writer in the New York *Sun* explains it as follows:

"In these Latin-American republics, where active volcanoes make rapid changes in the landscape, we have come to regard upheavals of government as too frequent for notice. On occasions, however, these conflicts have been precipitated by wrongs that needed righting, by misgovernment too atrocious to be borne. The present war in Colombia is one of these occasions.



MAP OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD,
Showing the location of Colon and Panama.

"The cause of this civil war can be referred to here only briefly. Colombia has two intensely antagonistic political parties. The clerical or conservative party advocates a centralized government wielding really despotic power, which it shares with the church; in other words, a government copied after the old Spanish model.

"The Liberal party, on the other hand, favors a progressive, democratic form of government modeled after that of the United States. Tho these parties, numerically, are nearly equal, the clericals have held the supreme power since 1886, when President Nuñez subverted the Government and overthrew the Liberal constitution by a *coup d'état* as drastic as that of Napoleon III. in France.

"From that day till he was poisoned by enemies in his own party, in 1894, Nuñez lacked nothing but the title of an absolute sovereign. The federal Government was abolished, the right of suffrage was taken from nine-tenths of the people, and nine autonomous states became merely so many districts governed from Bogotá; the liberty of the press and all private teaching were suppressed and education was centered in the hands of religious bodies.

"It is impossible here to detail the miseries that have befallen

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Colombia under the despotic rule of Nuñez and his successors. It will suffice to say that Colombia, having repudiated its debts, has no public credit, and its exports have been so heavily taxed that the country can not vie with its neighbors in foreign commerce; with a population a third larger than that of Venezuela, the imports are much smaller; and the opponents of the Government have been treated as public enemies.

"This, in brief, was the situation that caused the armed revolt of the Liberal party in October, 1899."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* outlines briefly the form of the civil government in Colombia in the following paragraph:

"The government of Colombia is similar in some respects to that of the United States; but since 1886 the sovereignty of its nine states has been abolished, and they have been turned into departments, corresponding closely to our Territories, each with a governor appointed by the president of the republic. The departments retain the management of their own finances, and each elects three members of the Colombian Senate. Each department also forms a constituency, and returns to the House of Representatives one member for each 50,000 inhabitants. Thus the departments resemble our States in everything except name and in the right to choose their own governors. The president's term of office is six years; but revolutions are frequent. There have been, however, only four changes of the form of government since 1819, when Venezuela, Ecuador, and the republic of New Granada formed one republic. In 1832 each set up a government for itself, and since then Colombia has changed its constitution and its name four times. The present constitution dates from 1886, having resulted from a revolution in the preceding year. Colombia is about ten times as big as Pennsylvania, and has a population of about 4,000,000."

United States marines have been guarding the railroad across the isthmus during the recent hostilities around Colon, in accordance with our treaty with Colombia guaranteeing free transit, and this fact has led some of the European papers to suspect that the United States is contemplating the annexation of Central or South American territory. To judge from American newspaper opinion, however, there is little danger of such an event. Many of the newspapers quote approvingly on this point from Secretary Hay's Chamber of Commerce speech, in which he said:

"I think I may say that our sister republics to the south of us are perfectly convinced of the sincerity of our attitude. They know we desire the prosperity of each of them and peace and harmony among them.

"We no more want their territory than we covet the mountains of the moon. We are grieved and distressed when there are differences among them, but even then we should never think of trying to compose any of those differences unless by the request of both parties to it.

"Not even our earnest desire for peace among them will lead us to any action which might offend their national dignity or their just sense of independence. We owe them all the consideration which we claim for ourselves."

The Hartford *Courant*, however, thinks that intervention may some time be forced upon us. It says:

"The chronic political disturbances down there are a serious annoyance and nuisance now. What will they be when our Nicaragua Canal is completed and in use by the world's commerce? The care and protection of that great waterway will fall entirely upon the United States. We have refused to share the responsibility with the other commercial nations, or with any one of them.

"It does not require any special prophetic vision to foresee that the problem of bringing about permanently stable and tranquil political conditions on the isthmus is going to force itself upon some future American President, Secretary of State, and Congress with an urgency admitting neither of inaction nor of any too prolonged deliberation. When events are once in the saddle, they are hard riders, will stand no nonsense, and pick their own road. The Spanish war has given us one lesson on that head. It won't be the last."

Success of the Submarine Boat "Fulton."—The recent successful trial of the Holland submarine torpedo-boat *Fulton*, which remained under water in Long Island Sound for fifteen hours without discomfort to its occupants, has awakened wide interest, and is likely to have important results upon the naval warfare of the future. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"The test is the longest ever made. It establishes the usefulness of the submarine boat in war beyond question. Six men stayed down for fifteen hours without connection of any kind with the surface, and they breathed only the air in the boat. The reserve flasks of compressed air were not drawn upon, and the captain says that, by using them, he thinks he could have stayed under three months. During this test the foul air was not expelled from the boat, as may be done, yet the men felt no discomfort. They slept, played euchre, and told stories as if they had been on a warship at anchor in the harbor. What a submarine boat can do in war to disable the fleet of the enemy has yet to be proved. But this submersion of the *Fulton* shows that submarine navigation is practicable and not dangerous, which is the foundation for all offensive usefulness."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that "if the deadliness of the submarine boat be at all what its promoters

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.
—*The New York Tribune.*

INOCULATION WITH ANTI-TOCSIN.
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

THE WAR IN CARICATURE.

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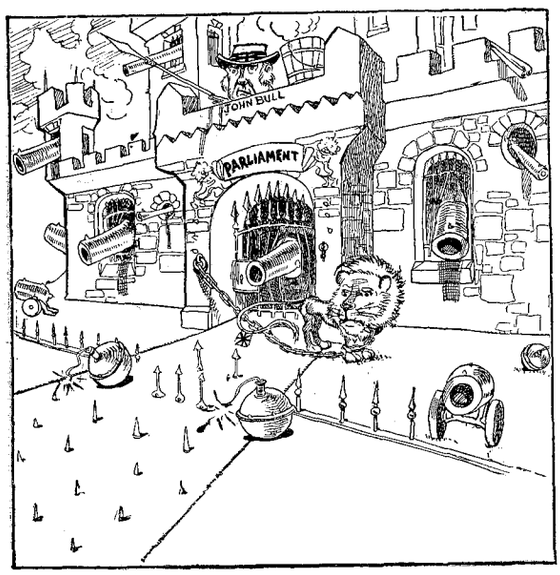

WHEN COLONEL LYNCH COMES TO CLAIM HIS SEAT.
—*The Denver News.*

NOT AN EVICTION: MERELY CELEBRATING THE ELECTION OF COLONEL LYNCH IN GALWAY.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

RESULTS OF THE GALWAY ELECTION IN CARTOON.

declare, there will be abundant material for recasting the destinies of nations in the light of a new discovery as potent in its way as the magazine rifle behind entrenchments." "Submarine navigation," adds the Washington *Army and Navy Register*, "has been finally introduced as an element of naval warfare. Sea strategics must hereafter take into consideration this important feature, which has now demonstrated beyond question its practical and certain value."

A BOER COLONEL IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE election of Col. Arthur Lynch, late of the Irish contingent of the Boer army, to represent Galway in the British Parliament is regarded by many papers as proof that the Irish have not yet lost their sense of humor, and calls out the query why, since they were doing that sort of thing, they did not elect Kruger himself. Colonel Lynch is said to be "a handsome young Irishman, impulsive, emotional, and sentimental," and as he beat, by three votes to one, his opponent, who is said to have "done more than any other man of his time to restore Irish prosperity in his capacity of vice-president of the Irish Agriculture and Industries Department," the Galway voters are thought to be as "impulsive, emotional, and sentimental" as the handsome young colonel, and to have chosen a fitting representative. The English people are said to be greatly stirred up over his election, however, and the Philadelphia *North American* remarks that "whether he is admitted to Parliament or sent to jail, there is certain to be an angry row when he presents himself at Westminster." The colonel is at present living in Paris. The Providence *Journal* observes:

"It may be doubted if he could utter any words that would be more hostile to England than the present Irish members have said over and over again; and yet, for all that, his appearance will be more notable as a sign of opposition to the empire than all their speeches. To Americans of the present day it seems strange that such an election as that of yesterday could take place under any nation's constitutional system. But they should not forget some events in their own history. When, for example, Lord Salisbury himself suggests that no country except England will permit friends of its enemies to express themselves in traitorous language, he does not show an acquaintance with American politics from 1861 to 1865."

The London correspondent of the New York *Sun* says, in a cable letter:

"The Irish goad which Galway has stuck into the Government's back has a somewhat serious significance. It certainly is a dramatic incident and a sublimely impudent one, but it is likely to have a great effect upon the Irish cause. It threatens to do no less than destroy the Unionist policy of killing Home Rule with kindness.

"The election of Colonel Lynch was possibly intended in its inception as a huge joke, but unquestionably it has exasperated the English people as a whole. Perhaps this effect was deliberately designed by the Nationalist leaders, who selected Lynch as a candidate. The natural result would be a revival of the hostile attitude toward Ireland in this country, of harsher governmental measures and methods, and, in a word, to render the Home Rule question acuter than ever.

"It has been evident for a long time that the Nationalist members of Parliament are anxious to revive interest in Home Rule both in England and America. If the election of Colonel Lynch was a means to that end, some of its effects may prove embarrassing to its promoters."

The Irish World (New York), however, thinks that "England's attitude to Ireland could not be more hostile, or her government in Ireland more infamous, than it is," and it goes on to say:

"At all events, the Irish want no kindness from England. The only thing they want from her is that she take her robber hands out of their pockets and her robber rule out of their country. This is the one kindness Irishmen ask from England—the speedy withdrawal from Ireland of everything English, and that that withdrawal must be, is the main thing meant by the result of the Galway election. Arthur Lynch is for clearing the British out of Ireland as well as out of the Transvaal."

A GLIMPSE OF THE STEEL TRUST'S PROFITS.

CONSIDERABLE interest is aroused by the dividend of $25,000,000 paid last week by the United States Steel Corporation, and by the further report that this large sum represents only a part of the great concern's profits. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* tells it:

"Checks were sent on Wednesday to members of the underwriting syndicate of the United States Steel Corporation amounting to 12½ per cent. of their nominal subscriptions, or to $25,000,000 in the aggregate, the syndicate being for the nominal sum of $200,000,000. As only 12½ per cent. of this amount was

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called, however, it will be seen that the current dividend or distribution by the managers of the syndicate is practically the return of the entire amount actually paid in. In addition to this payment it is learned on reliable authority that the profits of the syndicate are largely in excess of the amount actually paid in. It was recently noted in these columns that these profits were estimated at about 26½ per cent., or say $53,000,000. It is now estimated, however, that these profits may equal or exceed 30 per cent. or $60,000,000. The syndicate does not expire until next May, it is understood, and it may be that a part or all of the profits will be retained until that time, as emergencies might arise which would make it desirable to use these funds in supporting the stock, or for other purposes. Up to date, however, according to the most reliable authority obtainable, the financial history of the syndicate may be summarized as follows:

Nominal capital	$200,000,000
On which paid in 12½ per cent	25,000,000
Returned, November 27, 12½ per cent	25,000,000
Undistributed, being profits (estimated)	60,000,000

"This would be considerably over 200 per cent. on the investment."

The same paper makes the following comment:

"Organizing the United States Steel Corporation was the most remunerative transaction in history, and whether the amount of money or the duration of time involved be considered, the profits were the most easily acquired huge sum of wealth of which there is record. There is nothing to prevent other men than the members of this successful syndicate from making as much money, and as easily, if they have the necessary qualifications. Coleridge said he could write like Shakespeare if he had a mind to, whereupon Charles Lamb retorted, 'You see, all he lacks is the mind.' If a man has so established himself in the confidence of men who wield great wealth that they will put $200,000,000 at his disposal he can do great things. That is a good round sum and the number of persons to whom it would be pledged is small, and such persons are entitled to what the political economists call their scarcity value. The thought of combining the various steel combinations into the combination of combinations called the Steel Corporation, probably occurred to more than one man, and it is not unlikely that several men could have carried the arrangement through if $200,000,000 had been subscribed to enable them to do it. But there is not much competition between men who can command capital like that."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"So far as the public is concerned the interesting and important feature of this revelation is that the public has faith in this combination, capital has confidence in it, the business community has thus far had happy experience with it, so that it may be that it is to furnish a most valuable object-lesson as to the benefit to a community of a combination of this kind when it is managed honestly, fairly, and with the very highest order of specialized expert ability. Besides, the trust was floated at just the right time."

NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT DEFEATED IN GEORGIA.

ALTHO Georgia has a larger negro population than any other State in the Union, a bill looking toward negro disfranchisement has just been overwhelmingly defeated in the lower house of the state legislature, receiving only 17 votes out of a membership of 175. A similar measure failed two years ago. "There is a very slight difference between the number of negroes and whites of voting age in Georgia," says the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, "but there are few States where the negro vote is less feared," a fact which it explains by saying that the ballot in Georgia depends upon the payment of taxes, and very few negroes pay taxes. The Atlanta *Journal* explains the defeat of the measure by saying, virtually, that the reason that the ballot is not taken away from the negro is because he does not use it. To quote:

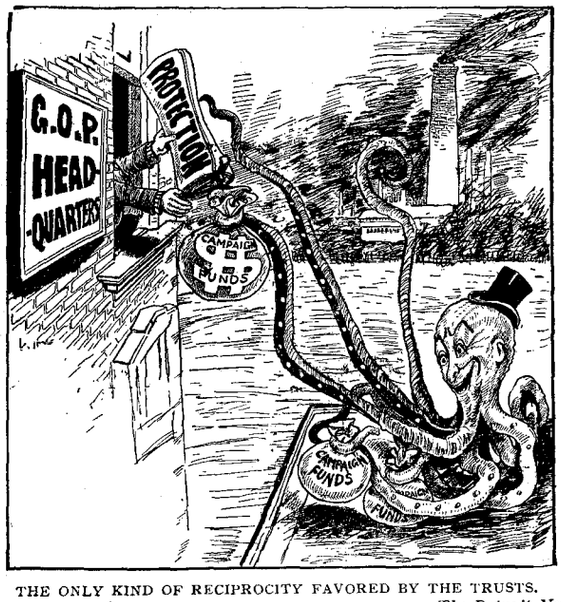
"The whites and the negroes are on better terms in Georgia than in any other State of the South, or of the whole country. The negroes of Georgia, with few exceptions, have long since ceased to take interest in politics, state or national. They have realized that there is nothing in politics for them and are content to let white men manage the affairs of their State.

"They know that when they are law-abiding and industrious they have as good a chance to get along and do well for themselves and their families as they can reasonably expect. If they were only aware of the real conditions which the negro has to contend with in the North and West, where professions of love and solicitude for him are so profuse, they would all be convinced, as the more intelligent and inquiring of them are already, that the negro has a better chance in Georgia than anywhere else in the world.

"The white men of this State can make that claim for them without fear of successful contradiction.

"In justice to the negroes of Georgia it must be said that they are, as a class, the best element of negro population to be found anywhere.

"As long as they attend so well to their own affairs and make no attempt to take into their hands reins that they are incapable of holding, it will be unnecessary and injudicious to put upon



THE ONLY KIND OF RECIPROCITY FAVORED BY THE TRUSTS.
—*The Detroit News.*

CAPT. GROVER KIDD: "A-ha! After these many years my buried treasure sees the light of day." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF RECIPROCITY AND THE TARIFF.

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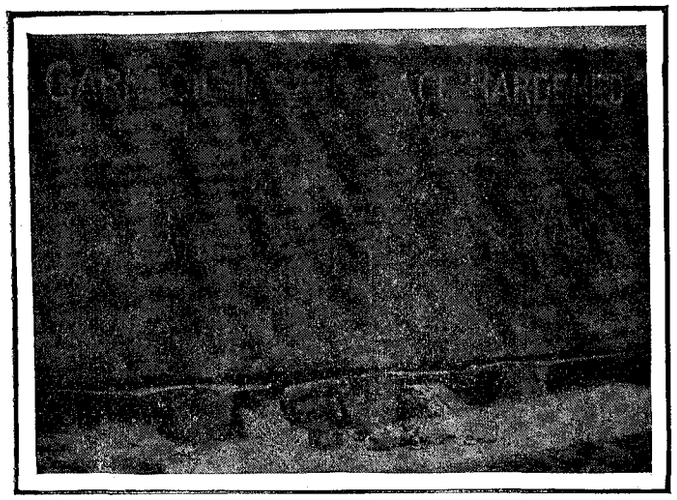
them a discrimination that would be offensive to them and of no benefit whatever to the white people of this State.

"By the operation of natural laws Georgia has been placed quite as securely under white rule in her state, county, municipal, and bailiwick government as she possibly could if the franchise were taken from every negro throughout the length and breadth of the State."

"THE GATHMANN GUN FIZZLE."

WHILE many of the daily papers comment on the recent failure of the Gathmann gun to demolish the target of armor-plate at which it was fired, none of them bestows upon the invention such caustic treatment as is given by *The Army and Navy Register*, which calls the test "by far the most pitiable exhibition of an ordnance device that has been seen for many years." The main feature of the Gathmann gun is its ability to fire a shell containing some 600 pounds of gun-cotton, which is supposed to explode with devastating effect upon or against the ship, fort, or other object at which it is fired. *The Register*, under the caption given above, tells of the unsuccessful attempts of the friends of the Gathmann system to get the gun adopted in the navy, and goes on to say:



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THE TARGET AFTER BEING HIT BY THE GATHMANN PROJECTILE—RESULT ALMOST NIL.

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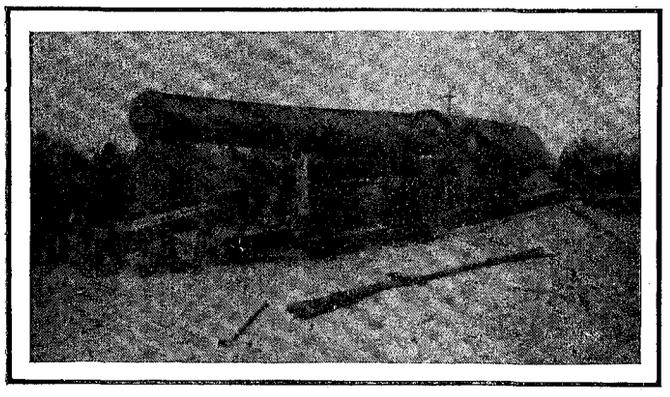

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THE GATHMANN GUN, 18-INCH BORE, BEFORE FIRING.

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"Meeting with such bad luck with the navy, the Gathmann Company turned its attention to the army, where it was more fortunate, as an item was inserted in the fortification bill two years ago, appropriating funds for the purchase of the gun which has just disgraced itself. Funds were also appropriated a year later for the construction of targets representing a section of a battle-ship's side, to be backed with 11½ inches of Krupp armor. So sanguine was the Gathmann Company that it only desired one shot, being satisfied that one impact from the Gathmann shell weighing nearly a ton and containing some 600 pounds of wet gun-cotton (30 per cent. moisture) would annihilate any target, ship, or structure that stopped its way. The result was nil! It took three shots in the same place, practically, to inflict a slight damage to the plate. The performance of the army gun and that of its shells and explosives were magnificent, notwithstanding the fact that the 12-inch gun is not one of the latest design. Its first shot did more than all three of the Gathmann shells; its second shot cut a large section out of the heavy plate, and the third completely demolished the target.

"The country has paid a high price [estimated by *The Register* at $250,000] for its information, but it may be worth it if it opens the eyes of our lawmakers to the advisability of giving in the future some heed to the opinions of officers of the army and navy who have carefully studied such subjects, and who are interested in protecting the Government against raids on the Treasury and impositions on the service, and against the introduction of dangerous or useless weapons."

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THE CLEAN-CUT RESULT OF A SHOT FROM THE 12-INCH GUN.

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DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT IN KANSAS?

SOME two months ago a prominent Kansas newspaper man, Mr. Ewing Herbert, made a statement to the effect that three-fourths of the towns of Kansas virtually license the whisky traffic, and that prohibition in that State is therefore an utter failure. With a view to discovering the real situation relative to the extent of the violation of the prohibitory law, Mr. T. E. Stephens, ex-secretary of the State Temperance Union, sent out letters to the city clerks and city treasurers and to private citizens of two hundred of the largest towns in the State, classifying cities in four divisions and requesting information as to the classification of each correspondent's town. The four classes of cities are described as (1) cities which openly license saloons; (2) cities in which saloons are clandestinely licensed; (3) cities which neither openly nor clandestinely license saloons, but in which saloons run surreptitiously and in continual fear of arrest; and (4) cities in which there are no saloons and but little occasional bootlegging.

The result of Mr. Stephens's inquiry, as published in the Kansas *Issue* (Topeka), shows the following classification:

Number of cities in class 1..... 25	Number of cities in class 3..... 52
Number of cities in class 2..... 23	Number of cities in class 4..... 92

"That is to say," comments the Kansas *Issue*, "thirteen per cent. of the cities heard from are in open and avowed rebellion against the laws and constitution of the State." It continues:

"In a few of these cities, judging from the nature of the corre-

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spondence received, municipal corruption, both civic and official, is of a most pronounced and defiant character. Mr. Stephens thinks, however, that throughout the entire State not more than eight or ten municipalities as such really license the traffic, in the same sense and manner that it is licensed in Missouri, Nebraska, and other license States; and in all but a few of the worst cities the conditions, altho still capable of and demanding improvement, are already incomparably better than in the average license city of the average license State."

The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) remarks that in the light of this inquiry "it is nearer correct to say that prohibition is tolerably well enforced in three-fourths of Kansas than that it is defied and violated in that proportion of the State"; and the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"The results of the investigation disclose a very encouraging state of things, a steady and substantial gain all along the line being shown on the side of law enforcement. This growth is of the most gratifying character. It is not the effect of any revival or propaganda, but is the slow development of a public sentiment which is the only sure guarantee of the enforcement of any law on the statute books."

THE YUKON CONSPIRACY.

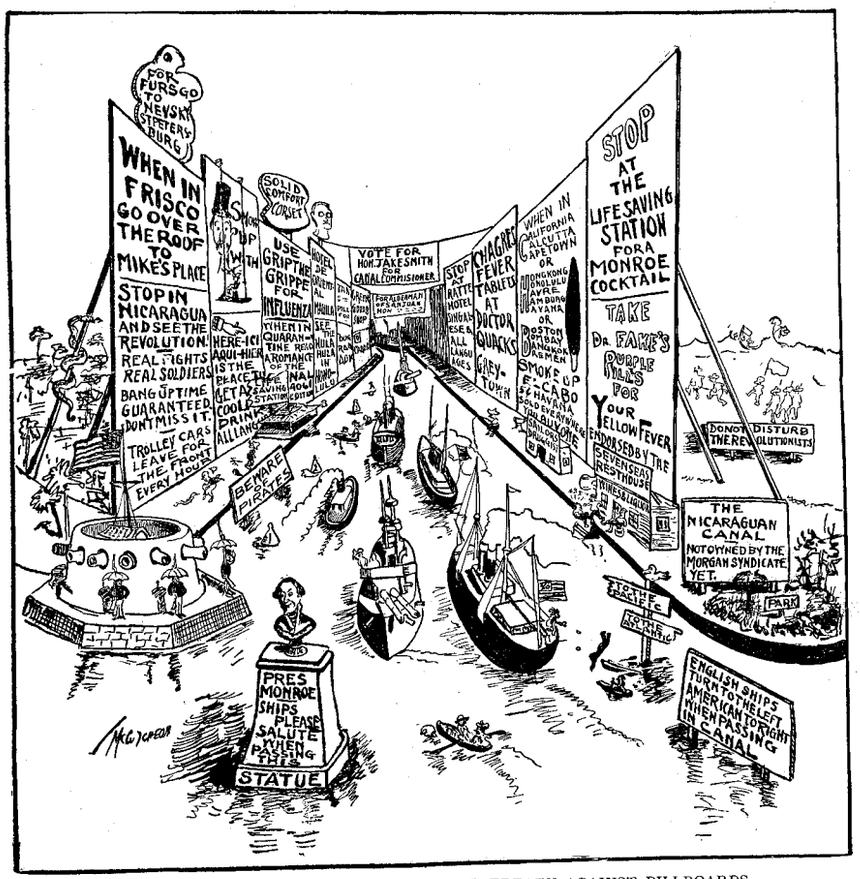
AMERICAN friends of the Boers think that they see a sort of poetic justice in the reported miners' plot to capture Dawson and set up an independent government in the Canadian portion of the Yukon valley. Says the Denver *News:* "If *The News* is rightly informed, the tax laid upon gold in the Klondike is higher than the tax in the Transvaal was. A revolt of the Americans in the Klondike would be an attempt to take away from the Canadians something which they have and which belongs to them, just as the war on the Boers was waged to take away something they had and which belonged to them." Soon after the story of the plot was published it was denounced as a fabrication, but still later reports say that a number of Yukon officials are on their way to Ottawa to ask help in preventing the threatened rebellion, and that these officials "say that at least 1,500 men are in the plot to establish an independent government." The San Francisco *Call* says:

"From sources other than that from which *The Call* received the original information, confirmation has now been given to the story as published. James Seeley, head of the secret service of the Northwest Mounted Police, stated to a correspondent of *The Call* at Victoria on Thursday that not only was there a conspiracy to overthrow Canadian rule in the Yukon and loot Dawson, but the scheme hatched by the conspirators for the project was a feasible one, and had its existence not been discovered by the members of the secret service in the Yukon and nipped in the bud, the raiders could have accomplished their purpose, and after taking Dawson could have held the place for six weeks or two months.

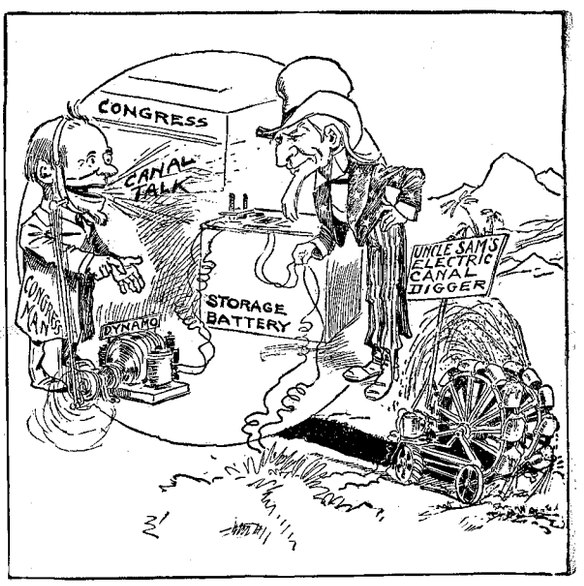
"Further confirmation was given by E. S. Busby, Canadian customs officer at Skagway, who not only made a special investigation of the conspiracy, but is the bearer of a report on the subject to the authorities at Ottawa. Busby is reported as saying that one of the features of the plan of the conspirators was to bring from Seattle a large number of men known to be opposed to the Canadian Government and its rule in the Yukon, and to have them assist in the fight against the mounted police. Another feature of the plan was the shipment of rifles from this country for the use of the conspirators, and money was subscribed for that purpose.

"In addition to the statements from the British officials a further statement was obtained at Seattle from a man who claims to have been one of the leaders in the movement. His statements of course are not so reliable as those of the official, but in the main they agreed with what had been obtained from the official sources, and to that extent serve as confirmation of the existence of the plot and of its dangerous character.

"It is worth noting that the story is not so improbable as it seems at first sight, tho we admit *The Call* would not have accepted it from any other than a thoroughly reliable source. The Yukon country is filled with adventurous men, many of whom are desperate. They have staked their all upon the hazard of striking it rich either in the mines or in the gambling-houses, and they have failed. They are ready now to resort to any means of getting gold. Around these daring ones is a host of men, some of whom are dissatisfied with the Canadian Government while others cherish an abiding hostility to everything British. Among such elements it is not difficult for a natural leader of men to find a considerable following, like that which Walker took to Nicaragua or Jameson to the Rand. Fortunately the conspiracy was detected in time and has now been exposed


FOR FURS GO TO NEVSKY STEPETERSBURG
WHEN IN FRISCO GO OVER THE ROOF TO MIKES PLACE
STOP IN NICARAGUA AND SEE THE REVOLUTION
REAL FIGHTS REAL SOLDIERS
BANG UP TIME GUARANTEED DON'T MISS IT.
TROLLEY CARS LEAVE FOR THE FRONT EVERY HOUR
BEWARE PIRATES
SOLID COMFORT CORSET
USE GRIPTHE GRIPPE FOR INFLUENZA
VOTE FOR HON. JAKE SMITH FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
CHAGRES FEVER TABLETS AT DOCTOR QUACKS
GREYTOWN
WHEN IN CALIFORNIA CALCUTTA CAPETOWN OR HONGKONG HONOLULU HAVRE HAMBURG HAVANA OR BOSTON CARIBOU DANGOR DAMEN
SMOKE UP CARO
STOP AT THE LIFE SAVING STATION FOR A MONROE COCKTAIL
TAKE DR. FAKE'S PURPLE PILLS FOR YOUR YELLOW FEVER
ENDORSED BY THE SEVEN SEAS INSTITUTE
DONOT DISTURB THE GLUTTONISTS
THE NICARAGUAN CANAL NOT OWNED BY THE MORGAN SYNDICATE YET.
PARK
PRES MONROE SHIPS PLEASE SALUTE WHEN PASSING THIS STATUE
ENGLISH SHIPS TURN TO THE LEFT AMERICAN TO RIGHT WHEN PASSING IN CANAL

THERE IS NO CLAUSE IN THE NEW CANAL TREATY AGAINST BILLBOARDS.
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*



UNCLE SAM MIGHT USE SOME OF THAT JAW MOTION AT WASHINGTON TO DIG THE CANAL AT NICARAGUA.
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

SOME CANAL SUGGESTIONS.

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and exploded. It is not likely the Yukon conspiracy will be any longer dangerous."

EFFECT OF THE PHILIPPINE DECISION.

THE decision of the Supreme Court in the "Fourteen Diamond Rings case," as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) explains, places the Philippines "in the same status as Porto Rico." In the case of Porto Rico, however, the Foraker act had been passed, setting up a tariff barrier between Porto Rico and the United States, while in the case of the Philippines Congress has not passed any such law. "The result is," continues *The Tribune*, "that Philippine goods have free entry into the United States until such time as Congress passes a tariff law applying to them." Some papers think that is the reason the court delayed the announcement of its decision until the day Congress met. The case is stated as follows by the New York *Sun* (Rep.):

"Emil Pepke, a North Dakota volunteer, upon his return to the United States was discharged at San Francisco September 25, 1899. He brought with him fourteen diamond rings which he had purchased in the island of Luzon. These were seized in Chicago in May, 1900, and held for the payment of tariff duties, Pepke protesting that the property was not thus liable. The district court held that they were liable, declared them forfeited to the United States, and ordered sale. Thence a writ of error was prosecuted to the Supreme Court."

Chief-Justice Fuller, in announcing the opinion of the court, quoted from the Porto Rico decisions rendered last spring, which held that there was free trade between Porto Rico and the United States till Congress legislated on the matter, and continues:

"No reason is perceived for any different ruling as to the Philippines. By the third article of the treaty, Spain ceded to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and the United States agreed to pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000 within three months. The treaty was ratified, Congress appropriated the money, the ratification was proclaimed. The treaty-making power, the executive power, the legislative power concurred in the completion of the transaction.

"The Philippines thereby ceased, in the language of the treaty, 'to be Spanish.' Ceasing to be Spanish, they ceased to be foreign country. They came under the complete and absolute sovereignty and dominion of the United States, and so became territory of the United States, over which civil government could be established."

The New York *Press* (Rep.) says:

"A special Philippine tariff should be prepared promptly, affording ample protection to our sugar, tobacco, probably hemp, and every other article in which Chinese, Malay, and Mestizo land and labor cost enter into the price of its insular rival. Simultaneously the present 'open-door' tariff for imports into the islands must be confirmed. The Porto Rico precedent of exacting a discriminatory free entry for our own goods can not safely be followed. China, in which we ask and have so far obtained the 'open door' and complete commercial equality in all 'spheres of influence,' is too near for a consistent application of the policy adopted in the West Indies. It is to be hoped that Congress will have the breadth of view to follow in this behalf the line so clearly indicated and persistently advocated by the State Department."

The New York *Journal* (Dem.) urges the Democrats in Congress to fight for the continuance of the present situation of free trade with the Philippines. It says:

"The Court's decision has given Democracy the opportunity of its life. The party occupies now a position of ideal advantage. There is no reason why it should not be transformed at once from a nerveless, helpless, discordant nonentity into an energetic, aggressive, and formidable fighting opposition.

"Let it stand for holding what the Supreme Court has given us.

"The Court has made the Philippines American. Let the Democracy say that Congress shall not make them foreign. Let it stand on that declaration, and fight for it to the last.

"The struggle for an Americanized Porto Rico was carried on under great disadvantages. The Administration was collecting the full Dingley duties. The Porto Ricans were begging for some relief. They had to take what the Republican majority in Congress would give them or nothing. Yet, even so, the Porto Rican issue almost split the Republican party in two.

"Now the advantage is all on the other side. We have free trade with the Philippines. All we have to do is to keep it.

"No doubt the protectionist leaders will try to rush through a Philippine tariff bill. But the Democrats in Congress are strong enough to see that there shall be no rushing. They can make a good fight, even in the House, where they will doubtless be joined by a number of independent Republicans, and in the Senate they can insure the most thorough deliberation.

"We shall have a practical test of Philippine free trade, and every day that passes without change will add to its value. If we find one month hence that there have been no disastrous consequences from this unrestricted commerce, a good many Republicans who believe that the flag ought to mean the same thing wherever it floats will be encouraged to vote for its continuance."

The protectionist papers think that such a policy would be disastrous. "We are bound by international pledges," says the New York *Tribune*, "to keep an open door to the world's commerce in the islands, and to allow foreign goods to enter on the same terms as our own. If we allow goods from the Philippines to enter this country free, we shall surrender our own markets to foreign competition."

The Court also decided, in the "second Dooley case," that a tax could be collected on goods shipped into Porto Rico from the United States, and this decision, as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says, "lays down once more the principle that our new territorial possessions are not a part of the United States within the revenue clauses of the Constitution. The judicial branch of the Government has in all the insular cases sustained the policy of the executive branch." This decision is considered important from a constitutional standpoint, but, as free trade now exists between the United States and Porto Rico by act of Congress, it does not make any change in existing conditions.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TOLSTOY probably will be able to live down the rumor that he is dead.—*The Chicago News.*

IF pens were spades, the isthmus would be all dug up this time.—*The Minneapolis Times.*

IF all else fails, the railroad managers might quietly abolish the State of Minnesota.—*The Buffalo Express.*

EASTERN railroads are going to abolish all passes after January 1, but probably it will be some time after.—*The Chicago News.*

A New York man has been found who did not know that he ran for office. His name is not Van Wyck.—*The Baltimore American.*

KENTUCKY is getting ready to organize a bar association. Most people supposed Kentucky already had one.—*The Des Moines Capital.*

THERE is just enough of the Philippine insurgency left to make Aguinaldo realize that he was not indispensable.—*The Washington Star.*

THE nations that are asking us to put an end to the South African war seem to overlook the trouble we are having to end our own.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

RAILROADER HILL will have immense lobby expenses to pay if the legislatures of the entire northern tier of States are to be called together to head him off.—*The St. Louis Post Despatch.*

COLON having been captured, the next orthographical feature of the South American revolution should be the surrounding of General Uribe-Uribe's hyphen.—*The Denver Republican.*

EXPERIENCE has effected a great change in Senator Platt. When he is thrown down by a President, he calmly brushes the dust off his clothes and claims he slipped.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

SOUTH AMERICAN countries could derive a good revenue and greatly systematize affairs by not allowing any one to start a revolution without having first taken out a license.—*The Chicago News.*

OFFICERS of the training ship *Buffalo* can not account for the rumor that their vessel had been wrecked. Probably somebody got the name mixed up with the Buffalo Exposition.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Sultan of Turkey has forbidden the circulation of American comic papers in his dominion. It seems that the Turkish subjects have something for which to be grateful to Abdul.—*The Pittsburg Despatch.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON THE TRUE FUNCTIONS OF A UNIVERSITY.

OF the many distinctive features of American life, there is none, according to the president of Yale, which more forcibly strikes a keen observer than the habit of private munificence in the foundation of universities. Our fertility in invention, our progress in business organization, our achievements in applying, on a large scale, the principle of political equality, all these are but the reproduction on broader lines of things which the Old World has done and is doing; but our system of higher education has characteristics all its own, and the European observer can find no parallel in Europe to the movement of the last forty years toward the private endowment of free educational institutions. We quote from President Hadley's new book on "The Education of the American Citizen." Referring to the endowments of Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and Chicago universities he writes:

"The institutions founded by these gifts have had careers of great prosperity; and each, as it in turn attains its majority, can point with satisfaction to the honorable realization of the general purpose with which it was created. But the specific direction which has been taken by these institutions has been in many respects different from what was expected. It was confidently predicted that the results of these endowments would show themselves in one of three ways: either by an increased popularization of learning which should make the university thus founded a vast lyceum; or by a development of new facilities for technical training, which should equip the student to make a better living by modern methods than he could by old ones; or by the establishment of more numerous places for the endowment of scientific research and discovery, where a relatively small number of specialists should be encouraged to prosecute, in learned isolation, those studies whose results should form a basis for the progress of mankind.

"Not one of these three ideals has been realized. On the contrary, the education furnished by the colleges and universities under new methods of endowment has been singularly like that which was given by many of the older institutions. Not that the new universities have slavishly patterned their methods and courses upon those of their predecessors; but that all institutions, new or old, ecclesiastical, political, or springing from private endowment, have been compelled by force of circumstances to approximate toward a common type more or less independent of the wishes of those who established and controlled them. . . . The type of the modern American university has in it profounder capacities for public service than would be furnished by any lyceum however broad, by any group of technical schools however practical, or by any aggregation of scientific specialists however disinterested in their devotion to their several pursuits."

President Hadley takes up these three different conceptions of a university's functions, above referred to, for the purpose of showing the inadequacy of each. Of the lyceum conception, he says:

"Speaking broadly, lectures do a great deal less good than is popularly supposed. Very few men or women gain as much real benefit by hearing a lecture as they gain by reading a book. The personal magnetism of the lecturer carries the members of his audience with him, and leads them to believe that they possess the real knowledge which they seek; but this belief is too often a delusion, worse than useless in its results. In reading a book or a magazine, the serious student can stop and think over the difficulties as they arise, in order to be sure that he understands each proposition before he passes on to the next. . . . . .

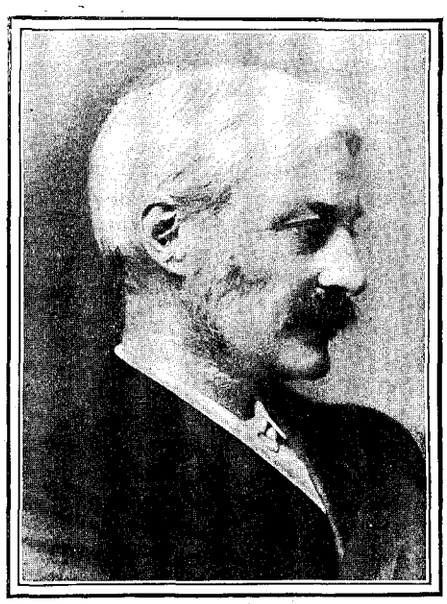
"So far as lectures mask the difficulties of the topic treated, or lead people to expect others to do the work of riveting their attention, instead of relying upon themselves for this prime necessity, so far are they likely to prove a positive harm. The true function of a university is the creation of knowledge rather than its diffusion."

The conception of the university as a technical training school, consistently carried out, President Hadley says, tends to fit a man to take his place as part of a social machine; but it does not educate him to be a fully developed citizen of a commonwealth. The same objection applies to the conception of the university as a place devoted to scientific research. The true conception of an American university is, in President Hadley's opinion, as follows:

"Now, as never before, the leaders of college education in this country, while differing in the details of their methods, are animated by a common purpose. It is not enough for them to popularize learning, to train professional experts, or even to furnish laboratories for scientific research. All these things they do; but all these things they use as a means to the greater end of training the citizens of the republic to assume the new trusts and obligations which the future has in store. Not in the promotion of different churches, not in the development of different sections, not even in the elevation of different callings, do our universities place their ideal; but in the service of one learning, of one country, and of one God."

IS CURRENT AMERICAN LITERATURE "SWAMPED BY THE NOVEL"?

MR. ANDREW LANG has been writing recently about the present condition of American literature. He has done so with fear and trembling, he confesses, because the remembrance is fresh in his mind of how Mr. Matthew Arnold "raised a storm of indignation" when he ventured some criticisms of American life and manners. He recalls, too, the ferocity with which Mark Twain "leaped out and tomahawked" M. Paul Bourget when that French critic expressed his views upon present American literature. Mr. Lang acknowledges further (in *The Independent*, November 21), that he is not an expert in the American literature of the hour, and says diffidently:



ANDREW LANG.

"Well may I tremble, for I do not know what bards at present wear the cloaks and bays of Poe, Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, and the rest. Is anybody 'going round in them to any considerable extent'? Is that somebody largely read? I *must* evade the poets. . . . If I must speak out, I think that American literature is much in the same plight as English or French literature. Few figures tower above the crowd, tho there are differences of inches. I really do not detect your contemporary Hawthorne, or Emerson, or Prescott, any more than I mark a living Tennyson, or Froude, or Thackeray. But this blindness, you may tell me, is only caused by the peevishness of hoary eld. I allow for that; nobody, as a rule, does over-estimate his juniors. I hope that I am wrong when I fail to find great eminence. Yet, even if I am right, only nature is to blame. Genius is her gift, to give or to withhold."

"Swamped by the novel"—that is this critic's idea of the present condition of literature in America, and in England for that matter:

"I would give a wilderness of novels, just now—yea, of good novels—for a Macaulay or a Hazlitt, a Tennyson, a Gibbon, a

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Hume, a Wordsworth. I receive a volume of critical essays from a friend. It is almost wholly occupied with novels. I want history and poetry and essays and novels, but I want the other three first. The novel, of course, has taken all knowledge for its province, worse luck, because the novelists do not really know everything, and I regard their attempts to instruct as frivolous. They dabble (I am thinking of England) in religion, and science, and social philosophy, ah, with what rejoicing ignorance, in what a barbaric style! We all know and confess that you can not learn history from historical novels. Why, then, should we expect really to learn from novelists, and to know about, other high matters? Now, if the public will read novels only, must not its powers of *attention* be debauched? The faculty of really attending, of taking a little intellectual trouble, distinguishes progressive man from the savage. But the popular critic cries aloud for 'popular' literature. That means literature which demands no attention, and the request is an injury and an insult to the populace. They are told that they have not the power of attention, their meat is ready chewed for them: anything that requires the reader to think is 'dry and dismal.' 'You must not go deeply into things.' A critic once amused me by writing about something of my own that it was 'rather scholarly.' That fault detracted from its value."

Mr. Lang dwells upon the point that American reviewers and literary journals are responsible for a literary taste on the part of the American public which is not of the highest order. He says:

"I know that there are laudable exceptions, but, on the whole, have the reviewers read the books? I do not mean the novels. Did they know, before dipping into the books, anything about the subjects of which they treat? Can they correct and instruct the authors? If they can, you are more fortunate than we usually are. . . . Are your literary journals apt to publish photographs, personal gossip, talk about literary earnings, rather than 'scholarly' and maturely considered reviews? If so, this is another essay toward the demoralizing and, if one may say so, *dementalizing* 'popular.' The idea is that the public wants gossip and photography, and the public can not but acquiesce. A supposed demand for trash is met by an overwhelming supply. Now literature can not flourish, here and there, while a mere tradesmanlike view of literature is taken by those who sit in the seat of criticism."

As to the novels themselves, of which he thinks there is a superabundance, the writer finds them mainly historical and patriotic, or "mordant" studies of the society of to-day, or "daring" novels, which last he dismisses with the wish that "the woman problem" and the "studies in sexual problems" would take a vacation. He regards the popular interest in patriotic historical novels as a hopeful symptom:

"It is desirable that a people should be interested in the lives and deeds of its ancestors, and from the novel some may go on to the serious history and the document. The novels of to-day, as long as the authors do not think it should always be to-day, without a memory of yesterday, or a glance at to-morrow, provide a natural and wholesome recreation. Personally, I wish that some novelists would preach less, but we all like to preach when we get a chance. It might also be wished that there was less of the misdirected search after 'style.' Nobody imitates that of Swift, which is good enough. But there are still several novelists wise enough to write in a plain, natural manner the spontaneous expression of their thoughts. There can not be too many novels, if they are good, but do let us try to remember that there are other forms of literature not wholly to be neglected. . . The novel mania has come to the pitch that a contemporary account of things old and real must be necessarily 'awfully dry.' Just so far as this opinion prevails must literature suffer. We become a generation of children, crying out for fairy-tales. I am devoted to fairy-tales, but they are not everything.

"It would be merely impertinent in me to praise the work in historical research, philology, archeology, ethnology, and so on, that is being done in America, and we receive admirable examples of criticism. The literature is on a level with the contemporary literature of Europe, but the level is, tho often respectable, not on the same plane as that of the most favored ages, while *les sommités* (among writers under fifty) are few and far between. The great peril is the peril of the 'popular,' a term which means a voluntary and injurious and even insulting degradation of the literary standard."

THE PROMISE OF CONTEMPORARY ART.

AFTER a rapid view of the contemporary world in respect to the arts of music, literature, and painting, a recent writer takes a decidedly pessimistic view of things present, and a more hopeful one of things to come. The article in question is from the pen of Park Barnitz, and appears in *Poet Lore* (July–September). He writes:

"The fact most obvious in all the arts at the end of the century is the breaking up of the boundaries which distinguish them one from another. The second and equally obvious fact is that the exponents of this breaking up, who number all the important exponents of art at all, are none of them of the first technical importance. . . . It may be said broadly that all modern music is painting. At almost any concert one may hear a landscape done into tone, perhaps a moon-view or a river-scene. The river will burble in the wood-wind, or the moon will rise in soft arpeggi. The survival of the old forms in Brahms and César Franck, whose ideas were often modern enough, is only an exception to the general rule. If Wagner and Berlioz and Tchaikowsky portrayed emotions and landscapes in tone, the living Herr Richard Strauss has boldly attempted to portray ideas: music has gone from painting to metaphysic; and we may perhaps expect translations of Kant and Hegel after the manner of 'Also sprach Zarathustra.' Herr Strauss, as the boldest exponent of expression against formal beauty in music, is certainly, from the point of view of the future, quite the most important composer now living. He does not mind filling the earth with cacophonies, if he can manage at the same time to express a few ideas."

When this writer comes to consider the art of painting, he finds that Paris is the point of interest and that the painter Monet is the central figure there. Of this form of art he says further:

"In England there has been during the last half-century little of interest outside the pre-Raphaelite school, and that school has left no children. The same must be said of Böcklin in Germany, who, tho individually more interesting than anything that Paris has for many years had to show, was an isolated phenomenon. That, however, can only increase the admiration which we feel for this great man, who was able in himself to put life into German art, and who may be said to show the new in the spirit of his work as Monet does in the execution. As there is nothing national in the work of American painters, we are compelled to say that we have great American artists, but no American art, unless perhaps Mr. Whistler will be willing to admit that *L'art d'Amérique, c'est moi.* In Paris it is obvious that Monet is, so far, the last word in painting. But it is equally obvious that his principle possesses no more than a transitional value. For Monet and his school have come to an *impasse.* In his attempt to represent absolutely the values of nature, he has, as far as it seems possible to succeed, succeeded. But this invention, in its almost mechanical carrying out by himself and his followers, has resulted in no art equal to the art of the old method. After Monet's invention, landscape can not logically go back to its former station. It would be death to stay where he has left it, and just where it is going to advance it is difficult to see."

Mr. Barnitz next turns his attention to contemporary literature and discovers in it more "solid accomplishment" than in the other arts. Nevertheless, his estimate is only moderately reassuring. To quote his language:

"In England, Mr. George Meredith, who is certainly the greatest of English novelists, who is perhaps the most truly creative mind in English letters after Shakespeare, and who to many not the least discerning seems the chief literary glory of nineteenth-century England, is now only a great memory and possession. Mr. Hardy's talent seems to become more and more obscured than clearer with time. His truly great work is now so continu-

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ally mixed with bad that he is a writer to be admired with great reserves. Mr. Stephen Phillips, whose 'Marpessa' volume promised a gorgeous dawn in the land of Keats, has since then published two undramatic plays where a self-conscious striving after phrases produces only echoes of the greater dead. It is unnecessary to say anything about a number of very clever London writers, tho Mr. Bernard Shaw is a playwright as witty as Oscar Wilde, and tho Mr. Max Beerbohm, sadly reminiscent of the great age gone by, still gives us at intervals too rare his embroidered *argot* of Petronius. In the cheapness of present-day English literature we can still look up to the one idol in the person of Mr. Henry James, who long ago made delicacy sublime, and who continues—in writings continually more subtle, more wonderful, and more unknown—to be our one writer of perfection. The other writers of English have no certainty of style at all."

In France, says the writer, much the same conditions hold as in England. He finds there is a use of worn-out methods in France, but he praises in a qualified way Zola and some of "the lesser literary thrones" occupied by such writers as Bourget, Lemaitre, and Anatole France. He says further:

"I have not thought it necessary to say anything of the literature of contemporary Germany, of Russia, or of America. In Germany, altho Herr Hauptmann, Herr Sudermann, and the others, each in his very different field, are of the greatest interest and importance, yet these writers are, for the most part, indebted for their tradition either to Norway or to Paris,—especially to Norway. And the modern Norwegian school, with Ibsen at its head, has done its work, and so does not enter into the discussion of the future. In Russia, as in Norway with Ibsen, so we come to the close of an era with the old age of Tolstoy; and there is no indication of the next. In Italy, d'Annunzio stands alone; but the purity of his art can not be appreciated by the Anglo-Saxon readers of this magazine, as the music of his style can not be heard by one who does not read his tongue.

"Of contemporary America, really nothing need be said. A discussion which concerns itself only with the altitudes of literature can not descend to the enumeration of magazine writers whose chief point of interest is the record of their sales, and whose only critic is Mr. Howells. To Mr. Howells be it left to distinguish between a dozen different kinds of mediocrity, and to tell us how many 'poets' there are on the western side of the Mississippi and how many on the eastern."

Of literature and of the other arts in the Far East, the writer says:

"We may expect a new Chinese literature, a new Persian literature, a new Indian literature, a new literature in the East, a long time after this, when China, Persia, India, are themselves made new, and when the East is come to its own.

"As for art, there is of course no art in Mohammedan countries. Japanese art, the art of Hokusai, has ceased to influence Europe, and is extinct at home. The enormous figure of the mediocre Bouguereau, with one foot in the houses of the millionaires of San Francisco, has the other planted on the islands of Japan. Of the music of the Orient, I have listened only to that of China. It speaks to me with a loud voice indeed, but in a strange tongue."

Here Mr. Barnitz brings his survey to a close, and remarks:

"We see that the great spirit is dead, that the practisers of these arts have no greatness and no promise of greatness. Indeed, there is a commercial dulness and petty triviality about *fin-de-siècle* art which must make a person who is at home with Pindaros and Aiskulos ask himself whether it be worth while to review it at all. Were it not better to write a masterpiece oneself rather than to review things which are not masterpieces, and which consume time better spent with women and wine? We look on contemporary Paris, on contemporary London, and exclaim, 'This is surely not that great art of which we have dreamed!'

"The very word 'art' is becoming canting and trivial. The reason for this *triviality* of art has been found in many things: that artists do not write for the people; that they are not muscular and optimists; that they do not believe in God. But the plain reason is just that art has fallen into trivial hands, that the exponents of it are trivial persons, persons who strive to be *chic*, who exist to be talked about. They call themselves naturalist, impressionist, symbolist, and a score of other things. These words produce oceans of drool in the newspapers and bore one in parlors; but the bearers of them fail to remark that the important thing is not to belong to a school, but to produce a masterpiece."

But these depressed conditions of art in all its branches, says the writer, "point with unmistakable finger, like the paling stars of morning, to a new future and to a great dawn":

"It is certain that the art of the future will be, from all the standards of the past, a vast change and regeneration; and in this new youth, if any nation more than the whole earth is to be distinguished, it is certain that nation shall be America. Excepting Russia, the nations of Europe and of the East have had both their noon and their twilight. America, even more than Russia, has not yet seen its dawn.

"We have as yet done nothing in America: we are all in the future. The writers of New England are not in question; for the writers of New England are writers of a provincialism, and to the world in general they are not, except for Emerson and Hawthorne, either significant or interesting. Besides these writers, America has had one man of genius in Edgar Poe; but Poe, apart from his immaculate art, was immersed in provincialism, and was strangled by it. The one man belonging no more to America than to the world, who has announced the future with a great voice, is Whitman; and in him, with colossal roughness and colossal eloquence, America speaks. He is our Homer and our prophet. He has, as it were, foretold, in its height and its breadth, our music, our art, and our literature.

"That music, that art, have yet to come; that literature is as yet only superbly announced. But we may not doubt that beauty, in the great art of the future as in the great art of the past, with a fuller message and a more superb eloquence, will reign. We may not doubt that Germany will bow to our symphonies, and Greece, the admiration and exemplar of all time, to our monuments. As for the poetry in which from the Atlantic to the Pacific a continent shall find utterance, let those who doubt that all the splendor of dawn will make it glorious remember Whitman and that prophecy which he in large measure made true, 'that the strongest and sweetest songs yet remain to be sung.'"

FROM THE PLAYERS' VIEWPOINT.

ELLEN TERRY, Julia Marlowe, May Robson, James K. Hackett, Charles Hawtrey, Lou Fields—these are some of the names which indicate the range of popular appreciation which current theatrical attractions are enjoying. They are brought together in print in *Collier's Weekly* (November 2), where their owners, from the personal point of view, set forth some fact or some opinion that they hold in respect to stage affairs.

Impressed by the number and the character of the letters she has received, asking how she thinks the theater and the church may be brought in closer sympathy, Miss Marlowe is impelled to write of the moral influence of the stage. She does so in this wise:

"Briefly put, their [the letter writers'] first and most frequent question is, 'Is it possible to have a Christian theater in America?' Following the general line of thought suggested by such an inquiry, I have come to the conclusion that a Christian theater would not be an unmixed blessing, any more than a Mohammedan or Buddhist theater would be. The theater, as an institution which seeks to express in dramatic form the highest artistic and moral truths, is many centuries older than New-Testament theology. Long before the term Christian possessed any universal significance, the theater had attained a strong and beautiful development. In its purity, it has nothing to do with applied religion of any kind or country, save in that its highest office is to reflect truth, goodness, and beauty—a function which, of course, is the primal one of religion. In so far and no further does the stage share the functions of religion, and, like religion,

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it may be debased, distorted, and misinterpreted by faithless and corrupt followers."

Another question which Miss Marlowe is frequently asked is this: Is it possible for an actress to portray the life of a fallen woman without degrading herself? Her answer is a hearty "Yes." She writes:

"I have never played such parts myself, but I have profound convictions as to their great ethical and emotional value in the working out of the great problems which are vexing humanity. The writers of the New Testament had both a moral and an artistic perception of the spiritual value of the Magdalen's pitiful story, and they neither scorned nor feared to use such materials. As well might one say that the great masters of the English stage who have brought the splendor of their genius to bear on the interpretation of the subtle character of Richard III. have taken on the attributes of murderers, traitors, ingrates, and usurpers, or that a Rachel or a Ristori, having depicted many times the terrible heroines of Greek tragedy, became anything other than the sane, powerful, and profoundly intellectual artists which they originally were, irrespective of these rôles."

The only point of importance, says this actress, is how the stage may be made most worthy; and this can be done only "by the education of public taste and by the study of the best dramatic literature in our schools and universities."

Ellen Terry tells what are her favorite stage characters, and in the telling describes herself as "a useful actress" who has played all kinds of parts. She says:

"I suppose an actress may be expected to like best those characters which she is best fitted to play. Now, I think that I do comedy best, some people say that I appear to best advantage in poetic comedy. At any rate, my deepest love goes out to those parts which have comedy and poetry combined; such parts, for example, as Ophelia and as Iolanthe in 'King Renée's Daughter.' Iolanthe! There was a part I loved dearly to play. We never gave the piece in this country; but in England it had a great success. Iolanthe was a blind girl, whose sight was restored. So the character gave me an opportunity to express the most complex emotions. It was full of delicious poetry, too.

"But whatever may be the rôle I am working in, I find myself loving it. I love Lady Macbeth, for instance, tho that is far removed from my own temperament. Of course, Lady Macbeth can not be called a sympathetic part; and yet one can't help feeling pity for the poor creature. I should like to have played Rosalind. That would have suited me; but the opportunity has never occurred. You know, for the greater part of my career I have acted as a member of Sir Henry Irving's company, and I have taken any part that Sir Henry cast me for. I have been willing to take even comparatively small rôles; and, yes, I have taken pleasure in playing those, too. Now you understand what I meant when I called myself a useful actress. . . . I myself love to take a part which presents immense difficulties to me, and to overcome them if I can. But I feel sure that I play better those characters that are easier for me. An actress always put a good deal of herself into the character she is playing, and much depends on the relation of the person she represents."

His appearance in "A Message from Mars" in New York City this season was the occasion of Charles Hawtrey's first visit to America. He writes in the following strain about the difference between an American and an English audience:

"It is a difference of temperament. One's preconceived idea of the American temperament is that it is essentially quick, shrewd, but cold and unemotional. A visit to a theater or music-hall proves this view to be entirely erroneous. The American temperament, gaged by observation of the demeanor of an audience at any of the places of amusement in New York, is curiously emotional. And if this be true of the Northerner, it is probably equally true of the people of the Southern States.

"As a consequence of this temperamental difference, a New York audience is not so self-contained, and, perhaps, more tolerant, than the public on the other side. The people of New York are essentially theatergoers, and, as a week of theatergoing seems to show me, very catholic in their tastes. Any form of entertainment—drama, farce, musical comedy or vaudeville—they will patronize all so long as they are amused or interested. The public of New York pour into the theater or music-hall when the doors open and take their seats entirely sympathetic and receptive, ready to be amused if possible, to admit what is good, and to forgive what is not. They are not 'extreme to mark what is done amiss.'

"An English audience enters the theater in London with an open mind, but with feelings and sympathies under severe control; not ready to be amused unless their critical sense be also satisfied; not prepared to accept fragmentary entertainment, nor to forgive a play which is bad as a whole for the sake of some moments of inspiration on the part of author and artists. The play must satisfy their sense of the fitness of things—dramatically—whether it be drama, farce, or vaudeville. The sense of humor is possibly more subtle in an American than in an English audience, but the essential difference between the two publics lies in the readier response of an American audience, and their eagerness to enjoy the entertainment put before them, which eagerness may possibly rob them, in some measure, of the critical sense."

The art of "make-up" is a subject upon which Miss Robson should be well qualified to speak. Her name is associated with a score of plays in which the differentiation of her stage appearances and the appropriateness of them to the parts in hand helped to make her work successful. She writes as follows:

"I do not think that I ever met any two faces that ought to be made up exactly alike. I am talking now of what is technically known as 'straight make-up.' You often see a girl who looks remarkably pretty on the street and is comparatively a fright when she goes on the stage, and a girl really plain who seems pretty behind the footlights. In other words, make-up can be very cruel or very kind.

"For instance, to give a short illustration: a girl with very large and beautiful eyes puts quantities of black shadows around them and they become the proverbial 'burnt holes in a blanket'; the girl with the small eyes puts the same amount, and they become 'soulful orbs.' The straight nose, by a little incorrect shadowing, becomes crooked; the crooked nose, with correct shadowing, can be made straight; the large mouth can be made small and the small mouth larger; the full face thin, or thin face full; and there you have the whole groundwork of a straight make-up. . . . . .

"When we come to character work, we meet an entirely different proposition. There may be different methods—I feel quite sure there are—but my mode of procedure is to copy from life. My brain is the proverbial untidy top bureau-drawer in which I store what the general public would call rubbish; but, as every woman knows, not a scrap can she throw away. A funny face in a street-car and the lines and expression become indelibly fixed in my brain, and when it is of a very complex nature, or something very extraordinary, I always carry a small hand-satchel with a pencil and a scrap of paper, and it does not take me long to put down the few remarkable lines which I feel I might be apt to forget. In my travels abroad I go further, and I have a more elaborate scheme. I carry a kodak—one of the old-fashioned snap kind; for the natives of the different towns in France and the little country villages in England and the queer-looking people one is apt to meet in the streets in the lower quarters of London will always run if they see you preparing to take a picture."

Mr. Hackett's name is synonymous nowadays with the play titles, "The Pride of Jennico," "Don Cæsar's Return," and "Rupert of Hentzau." In *Collier's* he makes a plea for an endowed college of acting. He writes:

"There are endowed schools of all the other arts. Why not of acting? The ideal institution would teach not only the art but the history and traditions of the drama, which could only serve to make the player prouder of his profession and more jealous of its honor. The allied esthetic arts, which enter so largely into modern stage productions, would find places in the curriculum of such a college, whose chief lecture-room, nevertheless, should be a complete working-stage, where actual rehearsals and performances, under the direction of capable teachers, would give practical training to the young player, and fit him to step from

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the school into an assured position upon the professional stage. The educated actor should be familiar with every adjunct of his profession: the history of costumes, the science of stagecraft, and the various mechanical adjuncts of the theater."

THE CHILDREN'S ARTIST.

FEW lovers of children have forgotten the delight with which they looked upon the first pictures of little boys and girls which Kate Greenaway published twenty years ago. The death recently of this artist has evoked much comment about her personality and her work. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (November 8) says:

"In some way she got the charm of childhood into the simple lines that she used. She was so different and so good that she attracted instant attention. And there was a Kate Greenaway

KATE GREENAWAY.

craze. Mothers made gowns for their babes modeled on those worn in the pictures, and there were Kate Greenaway parties at which the grown people dressed themselves in artistic frocks copied from those worn by the children. And the children themselves, the wisest critics of child art, were delighted with her picture books. . . . Before her day the publishers thought that any kind of pictures were good enough for children's books, but she proved that work that was really artistic was appreciated by the youngsters, and since then the standard of juvenile illustration has been raised until some of the best and most capable artists are now engaged in that work."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (November 9) says:

"There are those who have ridiculed her work and all of its kind, claiming that it was mere clap-trap. We do not think so. There have been great painters who died in poverty and there are comic artists who live in splendor. What Kate Greenaway did was to make children happy, and that is certainly worthy of all commendation. What is more, she created clothes for children, particularly for little girls, which were picturesque and pleasing. She may not rank high on the roll of the world's great artists, but she had a following greater than any of them."

The death of Miss Greenaway is an international loss, says the Manchester (England, *Guardian*:

"Miss Greenaway did much to revolutionize the character of children's books, and it is largely to her example that modern nursery literature owes its superiority over that of a generation ago. She may be said also to have set a new and better fashion in children's dress, for the pretty costumes that she designed for the children of her pictures have been very generally adopted, both in England and abroad."

She dressed the children of two countries, says M. H. Spielmann, in a character sketch which appears in the London *Graphic*. He continues:

"Her name was known all the world over; but never did woman bear her triumph more modestly, more timidly. She was a *tête d'ecole;* her imitators were many, and in time almost routed her from the notice of the people; but the credit was hers, and the fame will be hers also. A dark little lady, whose face would not strike the spectator, dressed quietly in black, with a passionate fear of personal publicity, and a gentleness and faith that rendered her a prey to more than one 'smart' person of business; yet a woman of strong and noble character, and generous among the most generous—of melting kindness yet of firm and lofty principle—such was Kate Greenaway. As such her friends all knew her—for all that and more; and because this great artist was so fine a character they the more deeply deplore her loss."

Mr. E. V. Lucas, writing in London *Academy* (November 16), says:

"Drama was beyond her capacity, and her want of sympathy with anything unhappy or forceful also unfitted her. Her pictures prove her the soul of gentleness. Had she set out to draw a tiger it would have purred like the friendliest tabby; nothing could induce her pencil to abandon its natural bent for soft contours and grave kindlinesses. Hence her crones were merely good-natured young women doing their best—and doing it very badly—to look old; her witches were benevolent grandmothers. To illustrate was not her *métier*. But to create—that she did to perfection. She literally made a new world where sorrow never entered—nothing but the momentary sadness of a little child—where the sun always shone, where ugliness had no place, and life was always young. No poet has done more than this. It seems to me that among the sweet influences of the nineteenth century Kate Greenaway stands very high."

NOTES.

M. JARIS KARL HUYSMANS has spent the past three years with the Benedictine friars in the Abbey of Ligugé. Here, in a little cell which he built alongside the Abbey, says the London *Academy*, he wrote the story of the "Saint of Schiedam" and prepared his forthcoming novel, "L'Oblat." Now, owing to the Associations bills, the Benedictines are to migrate to Belgium and Huysmans must leave his literary retreat. "Next month," he said to a correspondent, writing in September, "I return to Paris. I hate the hum of the automobile, and will get into the remotest corner on the right bank of the Seine. Paris is preferable to Ligugé once the monks have gone. I can always take refuge in Saint Severin or Nôtre Dame, and the chants will make me forget the motor-cars."

THE statement is made by Mr. A. M. Friedenberg that some of the Antisemitic leaders in Germany, by their unjust discrimination, "have changed the entire course of modern literary criticism" and that "their influence reverses, in several important particulars, the older judgments." To quote further from his statement, which appeared in *Jewish Comment* (September 20): "Notably is this the case with Heinrich Heine, who may be mentioned after Goethe and Schiller as among the greatest German poets, and whom the Antisemitic critics have antagonized on account of his Jewish origin. . . . The Antisemitic criticism of Heine strikes a false note; it even colors saner judgments by an improper insistence on the darker side of Heine, which should not affect his literary reputation. Goethe's excesses are excused, but for Heine, who represents the baneful influence of the Jews on German literary ideals, there can be no pardon."

IGNACE J. PADEREWSKI, in talking recently about state or municipal aid for opera, is reported by *The Music Trade Review* (October 5) to have said to a London journalist: "It is painful to think that in the two greatest cities in the world, London and New York, the musical theater is not on the same level as in some of the small towns in Germany. Let me instance Saxony. The King of Saxony has only a small private fortune. Yet he devotes 600,000 marks ($150,000) a year to opera. If he can give $150,000, could not the city corporation or the London county council easily set aside, say, $100,000? That would probably be quite sufficient for the purpose, for, you see, you have so many more people to go to the opera here than the comparatively few there are in Dresden. Nowadays art is a necessity of life. It ought to be looked upon by your public bodies as being within their necessary care in much the same way as they look upon the provision of pure water and fresh air. It is an element of cultured life."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE RISE AND FALL OF A DICTATOR.

AGUINALDO: A NARRATIVE OF FILIPINO AMBITION. By Edwin Wildman. 12mo, cloth, 374 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Lothrop Publishing Company.

MR. EDWIN WILDMAN, it will be remembered, was Vice-Consul-General at Hongkong, before and during our war with Spain, and in his official capacity took part in the negotiations with the exiled insurgent leaders which finally led to their return to Manila under American protection. Accordingly he has the right to be considered one of the best authorities on that particular phase of our dealings with the Filipinos.

EDWIN WILDMAN.

Passing over his description of the revolution of '97, which was terminated by the banishment of Aguinaldo and his forty-two associates, we find that he paints the little Malay chieftain in rather commonplace colors, as a man of overestimated abilities, but wise enough to know his own limitations. The real organizers and leaders of the insurrection, the author believes, were Paterno, de Tavera, Arellano, Mabini, and Lŭna, who acted under cover of Aquinaldo's popularity with the people, using his name as a means by which to gain their support. Mr. Wildman is but one of many who hold this opinion.

He denies that any promises of independence were made to the insurgent leaders in Hongkong, but admits that Dewey's flag-lieutenant, Mr. Brumby, "in the enthusiasm of the moment fired their ambitions more than he intended."

In speaking of the period directly before the outbreak of February 4, the author expresses his belief that trouble might have been averted had diplomats instead of soldiers represented us in dealing with the Malalos Government. "Our diplomacy," he says, "was not equal to the occasion. It was of an order below that exercised by the Filipinos themselves."

Later, Mr. Wildman accompanied our army of invasion as war correspondent for a home paper, so here again, in his description of marches and fights, he speaks with the authority of a participant. The gallantry of our soldiers seems to have duly impressed him, for that forms a very important and conspicuous part of his narrative. Of the Filipinos he says: "They showed a great deal of grit, and, considering the odds they fought against, made a hard fight."

The general tone of impartiality is slightly marred by the story of Gen. Antonio Lŭna's assassination, in which Aguinaldo is made responsible for the murder of his commander-in-chief. Aguinaldo's bodyguards shot Lŭna by order of the President, Mr. Wildman informs us, with the calm assurance of an eye-witness. Whence does he get his information? Certainly not from the insurgent organ, *La Independencia*, so freely quoted on other occasions. This story does not correspond with the one told by the young insurgent lieutenant, Bernardo Villamor, who, as reported in Sonnichsen's "Ten Months a Captive Among Filipinos," exonorates Aguinaldo from all blame. Villamor was, like Lŭna, an Ilocano, was one of that general's stanchest adherents, and, moreover, was within hearing of the shots that killed him.

In summing up the situation, the author tells us that "The freedom that he [the Filipino] has clamored for, bled and suffered for, during three centuries will be granted him, for wherever floats the American flag, these attributes of human progress have always triumphed. If, in the future, they do not follow the flag, the fault will be ours, not theirs."

This reminds one of the Red Gulch lynchers, who, apologizing to the widow of the man they hung by mistake, allowed that she had the laugh on them. From Mr. Wildman's words we may infer that if a good government does not follow our conquest, the Filipinos may laugh at our expense—if they feel that way inclined.

THE PATHOS OF THE TOILER'S LOT.

THE PORTION OF LABOR. By Mary E. Wilkins. 12mo, cloth, 563 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

IN "The Portion of Labor," Miss Wilkins convinces the reader that her art in revealing what potentiality of color there is in drab tones has not "gone off." She can take a "Cranford" for her theme, and charge it with cerebral voltage till it rocks with the force of its pulsations. She gets down to the jumping nerves and throbbing heart of the humbler stratum of humanity and holds the spectator absorbed by baring them before his eyes with the merciless pity of a master surgeon. Her sphere of vision is a limited one, but she sees with microscopic accuracy all it contains.

"The Portion of Labor" is a block of common New England life with a story interest and the character study of a young girl, Ellen Brewer, who stands forth from the grim unpicturesqueness of a shoe-making community like a beaming star in a dun firmament. It is to Miss Wilkins's great merit that she evolves a book out of this prosaic material as vivid in interest as the most opulent of romantic novels, or a tale of the most breathless invention. There is no working up to a masterly climax. In fact, her tying-up of the several ends is a slight jar to the content with which an appreciative reader will have followed her till then. It ends almost too happily to be concordant. There is little to be said in favor of poverty or cancers; but too much can not be said of the sweet patience, simple pluck, and inherent nobility with which those afflictions are sometimes sustained. Miss Wilkins's grim portrayal of bitterness and soul-writhings wrought in honest, blameless toilers in "The Portion of Labor" should make the smuggest of capitalists breathe hard.

MARY E. WILKINS.

She lays on her color and probes with her scalpel with the undistracted reserve of the artist who is wholly concerned with his aim and scope. She is chary of personal comment, and her heart does not flutter at her pen-point to its disturbance. Yet you feel that the poignant truth of her portraiture of poverty and its toilers is not solely the result of artistic intuition. The thoughts and judgments of her mind are filtered through her heart. Yet when, at the very end of her book, she reveals through the mouth of one of the most pathetic characters of her story a *precis* of her attitude toward her theme, it is not all satisfying. At least, her avowal of the outcome of it all to the laborer will not impress every reader as plenary. She says:

"Andrew quoted again from the old King of Wisdom. 'I withheld not my hand from any joy, for my heart rejoiced in all my labor.' Then Andrew thought of the hard winter which had passed, as all hard things must pass, of the toilsome lives of those beside him, of all the work they had done with their poor knotty hands, of the tracks which they had worn on the earth toward their graves, with their weary feet, and suddenly he seemed to grasp a new and further meaning for that verse of Ecclesiastes.

"He seemed to see that labor is not alone for itself, not for what it accomplishes for the task of the world, not for its equivalent in silver or gold, not even for the end of human happiness and love, but for the growth of character in the laborer.

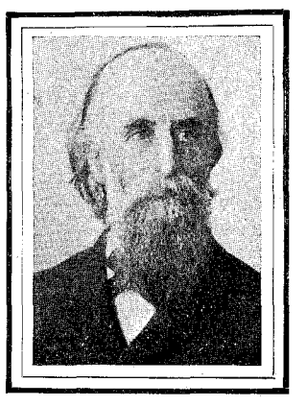
"'That is the portion of labor,'" he said.

The Scriptural statement about man's affiliation with labor is that it was imposed as a punishment! Miss Wilkins' picture of it, in its hardest phase, gives it very much that appearance.

AN ECLECTIC PHILOSOPHER.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN. A STUDY IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY PROBLEMS. By Lyman Abbott. Crown 8vo, cloth, 370 pp. Price, $1.30 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT is a writer with whom it is difficult either wholly to agree or totally to differ. Beware of him most when he is commending your favorite theory. Restrain your denunciation while he advocates what is your pet aversion in the way of heresy. His next statement may reveal that the foundation of his belief is totally different from yours in the first case, and exactly the same in the second.



REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

The reason for this is that Dr. Abbott considers each subject from an independent standpoint. He has no general hard-and-fast philosophy. If general philosophy of any sort he does possess, it is of a very composite order of architecture. It represents all stages of the builder's intellectual development—the influences, each separate and distinct, of various masters. He seems, even, to have incorporated some scaffolding of his own in the structure.

Thus in the dedication of the present volume, which is a compilation of lectures delivered last winter before the Lowell Institute of Boston, we have an illustration of the character of Dr. Abbott's catholicity. It reads: "To Augustus Lowell, at once a Conservative and a Liberal." So, too, the bibliography given for each lecture is an index of the diverse sources from which have been derived the author's conclusions.

Lecture III. is on "Political Rights." It is suggestive of the famous

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chapter "On Snakes in Ireland." The modern authorities mentioned are W. W. Willoughby, Franklin H. Giddings, and A. Lawrence Lowell, with whose theory that there are no natural political rights the lecturer agrees. Lecture IV. on "Industrial Rights" follows confessedly the conclusions of Henry George and Thomas G. Shearman. It says, "The right of every man to work, and the right of every man to the product of his work, are fundamental rights." Yet neither George nor Shearman ever drew the fine distinction that Dr. Abbott does, between natural political and natural industrial rights. It would be interesting to have Dr. Abbott criticize the argument of W. H. Mallock, identical with his own in the case of natural political rights, which is extended to demolish the rights which Dr. Abbott would save from wreckage.

Other distinctions which Dr. Abbott draws, while non-scientific, are more inconsequential. He makes a separate right of that to the "forces of nature" and that to "land and its contents" (*sic!*), which economists in general agree to be one and the same right. It is his main proposition that is open to serious attack from the standpoint of both logic and morals:

"Thus we have two kinds of right to property. The first is absolute,—the right of every man to himself, and therefore to the product of his labor. . . . The other is social, legal, artificial, dependent upon the arrangements which society has been pleased to make. All rights to land . . . and to the great forces of nature are of the latter kind."

How the "right of every man to the product of his labor" can be the corollary of his "right to himself" and yet not follow also from his "right to the use of the earth," is a deduction which requires a new logic to justify.

The lecture upon "Religious Rights" is the most convincing of the course, both because the shoemaker is here pounding upon his old familiar last, and because transcendental logic and speculative theology seem somehow akin.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

THE BALLET DANCER, and ON GUARD. By Matilde Serao, author of "The Land of Cockayne," "The Conquest of Rome," etc. Cloth, 266 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

MATILDE SERAO has done what few women writers, even the greatest, have had the will or the courage to do—to write like a woman. The greater a woman's talent has been, the more nearly she has managed to obtain the point of view of a man. Matilde Serao is perhaps the only great woman novelist who has written entirely from the woman's point of view, who has entered into the workings of a woman's mind as a man never could. It is this that stamps the two stories in "The Ballet Dancer" as work different from any other. There never was anything more feminine than the study of the tortuous workings of the mind of poor Carmela Minino, never anything more artistic than the way in which her love for Count Ferdinando Terzi di Torregrande is hinted at, half revealed, from time to time, never definitely spoken of until the last chapter.

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MATILDE SERAO.

Carmela Minino, the ballet dancer, is one of the most complete studies of a woman in all fiction. The author has accomplished this with so little apparent effort. With no pages of elaborate analysis, with only a light touch here and there, she has drawn Carmela Minino body and soul. The story is episodic, there is comparatively little development of character, even tho it covers the crisis of Carmela's life, yet as far as it goes "The Ballet Dancer" is a wonderfully finished piece of work. It is a story full of contrasts, with brilliant descriptions of Naples, of life in the theatre, and of Carmela, homely, invincibly shy, a humble, honest creature thrown by blind chance into a life for which she was unsuited. In opposition to the varied descriptions of external things so full of movement and life and color, is the mind of Carmela, joyless, gray, and monotonous.

The other story in the book, "On Guard," concerns itself with life on the prison island of Nisida. In spite of their dissimilarity of theme, in spirit the stories have much in common. Both stories are masterpieces from the point of view of technique, both are overwhelmingly sad, and there is common to both a prison-like atmosphere. Carmela, the reader feels, is as much imprisoned in her mode of life as the convict, Sciurillo; there is no escape for either the one or the other.

In neither of the stories does the final tragedy come as a shock. There was really no added misery for Carmela in the Count di Torregrande's death. On the contrary, the dignity of grief and the luxury of self-abandonment were made possible for her, the two greatest things that ever came into her life.

As for the death of the child in "On Guard," that was a foregone conclusion, and the one great flaw in the book. It is such a worn-out device to have the lives of several people center around a child, only to kill him off. Given a book where a frail child comes on the scene in chapter one, any novel-reader can foretell that the book will end with an infinitely pathetic death-scene followed by a harrowing little funeral. Even tho Matilde Serao is a great artist, she is not great enough to save this episode from the commonplace of pathos.

A NEW GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG.

THE DEATH OF THE GODS. By Dmitri Mérejkowski. Translated from the Russian by Herbert Trench. 12mo, cloth, 414 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A GREAT French critic has pointed out how difficult it is to judge a translation, especially the translation of a work written in a language as remote as Russian. There is a certain neutral charm in translations, a breath of something foreign about such books, that rather predisposes one to look on them with favor. Was the style of the original good or bad? We can not tell. Is the book like a dozen others in its own tongue? Unless we read the language we can not be sure what the source of the author's inspiration may have been.

DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI.

Perhaps it is because it is a translation that "The Death of the Gods" has the fascination it has. It may be that in Russian it seems to Russians as commonplace as for example, most of our historical romances relating to the early Christian era seem to us. Read in English, the book looms as large, as barbaric, and as many-sided as the times of which Dmitri Mérejkowski writes. There is no connected plot, but a series of pictures. One sees great armies under march, or sweating in the desert; street riots and bits of street life; a child playing in a temple; and, through it all, picture after picture of the apostate emperor Julian—Julian as a lad, a monk; Julian great and glorious; Julian soldier, philosopher, and madman. And out of all this fantastic disorder the reader gets one impression—the clash of two civilizations and two religions; the passing of pagan Rome, the incoming of the great Rome of the Catholic Church.

Our public has become accustomed to one view of the early Christian. A Christ-like patriarch, meet for martyrdom, is the guise in which we have most often met him. The early Christian Church has always been pictured as a church of dignified simplicity. Mérejkowski brings to the fore another aspect of it. The monks are unlovely, bigoted, hypocritical. The Church is torn by heresies and by dissensions. The truths of Christianity are overgrown with monstrous superstitions or hidden by artificial doctrine and dogma. The Christian Church has everything but one gleam of true Christianity.

Julian grows up hating the Church. To him, in love as he is with the beauty of Greece, Christ seems an enemy of all joy and beauty. He tries to revive the older gods—and fails. Upon his trial and failure, what plot there is in the book is based. But the plot is a small matter. The author is bound by no formula of construction. The mass of material at his command seems to have bewildered him; he has used it almost haphazard. Except Julian's, there is hardly a character in the book that might not have been dispensed with or replaced by some other; hardly a scene, except those in which Julian appears, that is vital to the story—if, indeed, an account of the warring of two great religions can be called a story at all.

A GLITTERING COLONIAL ROMANCE.

CARDIGAN. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo, cloth, 513 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

EVERY American who reads Robert W. Chambers' latest novel, "Cardigan," will feel something more than the content inspired by a work of fiction that is good literature, that is prolific in invention, steeped in romance, couched in a brilliant, if florid, style, and embodying a love-story of delicate intensity. The something more is the gratification that comes of reading an American writer who deals with American themes; who smacks of the soil; and who finds at home abundant material for an enthralling romance.

It is a colonial romance, the story of a boy and girl who loved one another during the year preceding the revolt of the Colonies from the mother-country. Cardigan, a sixteen-year-old orphan whose mother died in giving him birth and whose father fell gallantly before Quebec with Wolfe, is reared by Sir William Johnson, the Crown's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Johnson Hall, in Tryon County, of the Province of

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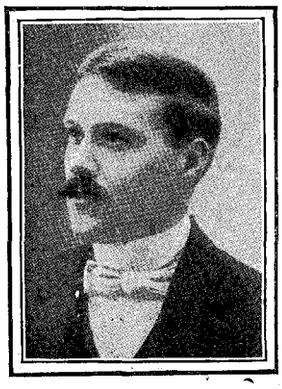
New York. An elfish girl, "that wild-cat thing," Silver Heels, as she was dubbed by the Mohawks, one year his junior, and, like Cardigan, an orphan, is also a ward of Sir William, a noble fellow, even if he has taken Mistress Molly, a Mohawk woman, into his house by the left hand.

The action begins on May Day, 1774, and ends shortly after the first shots were fired for independence, one year later. Cardigan and Silver Heels are children in the beginning, and their childish "spats" and the youngster's loathing for books and love for outdoor sports and a soldier's life are deliciously told. Here, too, that arch villain, Captain Walter Butler, is introduced. But the young ones grow up with amazing quickness into full-fledged hero and heroine, and after countless troubles, when this stirring romance of Indian outrage, Colonial ferment, and human passion has come to its climax and conclusion, the two, still children of seventeen and sixteen, are the dearest man and wife in the world, in a rose-colored setting of love and promise.



ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

If there be anything gently to carp at, it is the amazing way in which this youngster "conducts," to use a word of Mr. Chambers's. If he were in his ripest prime he could hardly be more competent and puissant and overmastering. His speech and manners are far beyond his years. But they were times which forced the manhood. The verity of the period breathes through his record; but, unlike some historical romances, in which the scent of leather books and the dust of documents cling to the author's use of his "material," Mr. Chambers' woof of fact and fancy is a fascinating texture. His diction hardly walks; it soars. *Exempli gratia:* Silver Heels, dear little girl, is casting bullets in the tap-room of "Buckman's Tavern" for the uprisen rebels. In colloquial prose, she gets "all het up," mops her forehead and pants, the handkerchief round her neck limp and awry. You get her picture well enough thus; but behold it in the poetic phrasing of Mr. Chambers (in the words, it is true, of Cardigan, her boy lover). He says: "The heat of the brazier had started the perspiration on Silver Heels' face and neck; tiny drops glistened like fresh dew on a blossom. She stood, dreamily brushing with the back of her hand the soft hair from her brow, her dark-fringed eyes on me; under her loosened kerchief I saw the calm breathing stir her neck and bosom gently, as a white flower stirs at a breath of June." It is a far prettier way of putting the bald fact, and Mr. Chambers, with his verbal affluence and flooding fancy, has to hold himself in not to do it all the time.

The character drawing is excellent. John Mount, a practitioner on the King's Highway, with a gibbet as the probable goal of his dashing robberies, is one of the most grateful characters in the story. His fibre is strong and delicate, and his sentiment is true and virile. Captain Walter Butler is the blackest villain in the world. The reader envies Cardigan the joy of killing him. But, after promising this again and again, the boy of seventeen is so magnanimous when he has this wretch in his power that he lets him go with a contemptuous sneer, and even denies poor Mount the innocent rapture of hanging him. That Butler is not killed is the one regret with which the reader will close the book.

GÓRKY'S BAREFOOT BRIGADE.

ORLÓFF AND HIS WIFE: TALES OF THE BAREFOOT BRIGADE. By Maxim Górky. Translated from the Russian by Isabel Hapgood. 12mo, cloth, 485 pp. Price, $1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"ORLÓFF AND HIS WIFE" is the second volume of Maxim Górky's that has been translated into English, and comes close upon the heels of "Fóma Gordyeff." It is a book of long short stories, and contains several of those tales of tramp life that helped to make Górky's great popularity in Russia. There is no more eloquent comment on the difference between the two civilizations—our own and Russia's—than these stories. It is almost impossible to imagine a book of corresponding stories being written by an American, and still more impossible to imagine such stories having a wide success. With us, the writing of fiction is a trade or a pastime as the case may be. With the Slav it is a religion, a religion with its high priests, prophets, apostles, and martyrs; and for readers, instead of a public clamoring for amusement, and for pretty stories, there is in Russia a great congregation of devotees. So Maxim Górky, apostle of the people, and martyr, was sure of his audience when he wrote his sombre and terrible stories concerning the people.

In the story called "Váreulen Ólesoff," an elaborate and perplexing character study, and the only story that does not have to do with the barefoot brigade, the heroine voices her idea of Russian literature. It is the outsider's point of view, expressed with marvelous exactness:

"But with us the heroes are simply little men, without daring, without fiery feelings—ugly, pitiful little creatures—the most real sort of men, and nothing more! Why are they heroes? You will never find that in a Russian book. The Russian hero is a stupid, sluggish sort of fellow; he's always disgusted with something incomprehensible, and he pities everybody, and he himself is pitiful, ve-ery pi-tiful indeed! He medi-tates, and then he goes to make a declaration of love, and then he meditates again until he gets married—and when he is married, he says sour nonsense to his wife and abandons her. . . . What is there interesting in that? And never, while you are reading a Russian book, can you forget real life—is that nice?"

The readers of "Orlóff and his Wife" will never for one moment be able to forget real life, real life in its most grim aspect. The various characters of the barefoot brigade pass before one's eyes, uncouth, pitiful, some almost monstrous. The horror of the things that happen is intensified by the simple and bare manner in which they are told. Mr. Górky's attitude is apparently that of a man who has seen these things until they have become commonplace, everyday occurrences to him. He is singularly free from any traditions as to the method in which he shall write. He begins where he chooses and stops where he chooses; describes some character minutely only to drop him again; writes long stories that have no well-defined plot. One might call the whole book a series of impressions of life. The very indefiniteness of the form of the stories gives a certain added sense of reality. Nothing is finished. We have seen these people under certain aspects; we are sure that they are living out their lives, "disgusted with something incomprehensible, the most real sort of men—nothing more."

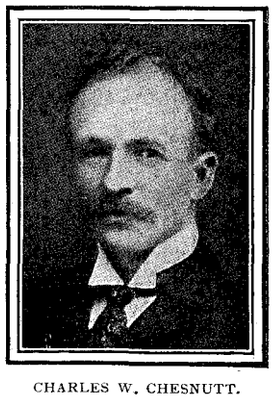
AT THE GULF OF SOCIAL CASTE.

THE MARROW OF TRADITION. A Story of the Wilmington Race Riots. By Charles W. Chesnutt. Crown 8vo, cloth, 329 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

OBVIOUSLY the task to which Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt has set himself—the motive unmistakably revealed in all his books—is the presentation of the race question to the people of the United States, from the viewpoint of an intelligent American negro.

In this his latest book he has presented his case with unflinching earnestness, skill, and dramatic power; with deft touches of humor; with fairness to white and black alike; with logical conclusions, and, withal, a conscientious and admirable honesty which must gain him, in addition to his well-merited fame as a writer, recognition as a leading advocate of justice to the negro.

The plot of the story is woven around the chief conspirators in the race riots in Wilmington in 1898. Among the leading characters are Major Carteret, editor of the *Morning Chronicle;* General Belmont, an aristocratic lawyer of the old school; the vulgar, brutal Captain McBane, a type of the poor whites of the South, and clearly meant for Senator Tillman; Ellis, the city editor of the *Chronicle*, who loves the chief editor's sister and is a splendid fellow; old Mr. Delamere, a thorough aristocrat, most admirable; his grandson, Tom Delamere, who becomes the heavy villain of the book; Aunt Jane, servant to Mrs. Carteret, who thinks white people can do no wrong; Jerry, her grandson, a "good nigger," whose God is his belly, and whose motto is, "Ah nevah troubles trouble 'tel trouble troubles me"; Sandy Campbell, who narrowly escapes being lynched, a typical negro servant of ante-bellum days; Josh Green, a "bad nigger," who kills Captain McBane because the latter assisted in the lynching of the negro's father when Josh was a boy; Dr. Miller, the colored physician, whose skilful surgery saves the life of the only son of Major Carteret, altho the Major has insulted Miller and is morally responsible for the shooting of the physician's child; and Janet, the doctor's wife, the most lovable woman in the book. There are also a "yellow demagog in New York," which opprobrious title is apparently meant for Editor Fortune; a "collector of the port," whom it was not thought safe to molest because of his government position, being the Hon. John C. Dancy, of Wilmington, N. C.; and Barber, the negro editor, evidently Editor Manley, now of Washington.



CHARLES W. CHESNUTT.

The book must in some measure influence public opinion; and it certainly has the advantage of timeliness. It does not move one to tears, nor are the character-sketches "drawn out" sufficiently to leave a lasting impression in the memory: but the plot is dramatic and the tale is a telling one.

Mr. Chesnutt himself has very little negro blood in his veins. He was born in Ohio, of North Carolina parentage. His father, after serving four years in the Civil War, returned to North Carolina, where young Chesnutt was brought up. At eighteen, he was a teacher in the colored

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public schools, and at twenty principal of the State Normal School at Fayetteville, N. C. Removing to New York in 1883, he was for a time employed as a newspaper writer; later he moved to Ohio, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He has since resided in Cleveland.

A NEW NOVEL BY AN OLD HUMORIST.

CAPTAIN BLUITT. A TALE OF OLD TURLEY. By Charles Heber Clark (Max Adeler). Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, 461 pp. Price, $1.50. Henry T. Coates & Co.

ABOUT a quarter of a century ago appeared two volumes of collected newspaper sketches called "Out of the Hurly-Burly" and "Elbow Room." Their humor was of such a genial and insinuating quality that it at once established for itself a permanent cosy corner in the heart of every reader. Such of its "obituary poems," for instance, as "Oh, Bury Bartholomew Out in the Woods," are unforgettable—perennial well-springs of pure delight to those who committed them in a happy hour.

"MAX ADELER."

Now, after a "protracted repose" of such a length that many of us supposed that "the death angel" which "smote Alexander McGlue" had taken the author of the famous lines as another victim, "Max Adeler" comes forward with a book that displays unimpaired all his old powers as a humorist, and new, yet kindred, qualities as well. "Captain Bluitt" is a story of life and character in a Pennsylvania town in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The time is during the fifties of the last century. Captain Bluitt is a retired sea-captain, who has taken up a peculiar hobby for an uneducated man: it is the admiration and imitation of the ancient Romans. He establishes Lares and Penates upon his hearth, practises divination with the entrails of hens, and even employs a "ne'er-do-weel" inventor, "Judge" McGann, to erect a catapult in the front yard. The "modern improvements," in the form of "the momentum" which the "peerer into the future" adds, bring, however, the contrivance into disfavor with the restorer of the past. The contrast in character between the captain and the inventor is delightfully drawn:

"It seems to me, judge," remarked the captain, "that there is a good deal more in that catapult than the specifications call for."

"I know," responded McGann. "Just as soon as I began to build it, new ideas swarmed into my mind. . . . But you needn't worry, captain. You wanted a catapult, and there you have it. I'll bet that for all-around effectiveness the world never saw such a catapult as that before."

Captain Bluitt looked vexed and disappointed.

"That's all very well, judge," he said, "but I told you particularly I wanted just an old-fashioned catapult—a historical catapult—like Titus used at the siege of Jerusalem."

"Very well," answered the judge, "and here you have it, only with what you might call emendations. . . . There are happy thoughts in that catapult of mine that would make Titus blink."

These "happy thoughts"—the "Energizing Fly-wheel with the Reciprocating attachment," which are intended to transform the catapult into a perpetual-motion machine—play such havoc that even the sanguine inventor "blinks." He trades the contrivance to a plumber for a pair of setter-pups, and tells the plumber to drown the pups.

There is pathos as well as humor in "Captain Bluitt." Not even in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have the emotions of the negro as a "man and a brother"—a friend, a father, and an apostle of freedom to others—been better depicted. Pathos is also mellowed by love in a sweet and natural romance which winds its way through the entire story, giving it the unity of a novel.

EXPERIENCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WITH "BOBS" AND KRUGER. By Frederic Williams Unger, late Correspondent for the London *Daily Express*. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, 412 pp. Price, $2.00. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

THIS book on the Boer War is by no means the worst of the many that have appeared on the subject, and it is especially gratifying for its freedom from slang phraseology that permeates so many books of its class. There is probably a little too much of the personal; tho if we accept the work as a personal narrative, there is no complaint to make. Many observations of interest are recorded, and prominent people like Lord Roberts, President Kruger, Secretary Reitz, General French, Kipling, and others are brought closely before us. Mr. Unger was unfortunate in appearing late on the scene, and was for a long time only a despatch carrier on the staff of *The Times*, so what he describes in this book as Cronje's surrender, the relief of Kimberly and Ladysmith, etc., is mainly what he had heard about, but not seen. How Cronje surrendered, how but eighty-seven men were killed in his laager during the siege, while the British lost nearly two thousand, and in what condition the besieged laager was found, are interesting things to read of even if not described by an eye-witness. Of battles at which the author was present, however, better descriptions are given, such as the following on the battle of "Poplar Grove": "The spectacle of that great army . . . in pursuit of a terrorized enemy was one so full of action in that wide and solemn expanse of gray-green veldt, . . . that I was semi-hypnotized until the clumsy . . . Red Cross ambulance carts . . . roused me to motion, and I galloped on ahead again."

Incidentally, where the pseudo autobiography fails, some interesting glimpses are given of life in South Africa and of the hardships of war. The way the Boers labored to reclaim the soil, the way in which they "trekked," "trekked," and "trekked," only to lose in this bloody conflict their homes and fortunes, is a pitiable tale, and the author's sympathies are clearly on their side. "The shot heard round the world," he says, "came thundering down the century into the heart of the veldt, and I heard its echo in South Africa."

MISS MUFFETT AND LITTLE BOY BLUE IN CHINA.

THE CHINESE BOY AND GIRL. By Isaac Taylor Headland. Illustrated by photographs. Quarto, boards, 176 pp. Price, $1.00 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE present day has been called the day of the child. Students of sociology and psychology have of recent years paid especial attention to child-study. The child, who has always been of interest to individuals—to papa, mama, and the nurse—has become a subject of interest to scientists and men of letters as well. These men have come to realize that to thoroughly understand the history and evolution of a race, they must understand the children of that race.

Just at present, when the eyes of the western world are turned on China, Professor Headland's book happens to be especially timely; but it would not require the element of timeliness to make it one of interest and—it may safely be said—of lasting importance. Not only to the student of pedagogy and other branches of sociology will "The Chinese Boy and Girl" prove interesting, but also to the casual reader who does not care to look beneath the surface, but to whom tales of little ones in other lands and translations of the jingles which amuse these far-away little ones can not but appeal. It is the children, themselves, however, to whom this book will probably be of especial interest. Professor Headland says in the preface: "If it will lead them [the children] to look upon the Chinese boy and girl as real little folk, human like themselves, and thus think more kindly of them, its mission will have been accomplished."

ISAAC T. HEADLAND.

In the jingles with which nurses of the Flowery Kingdom entertain their little charges, one can see a close resemblance to the Mother Goose rhymes in which our own little ones delight, in some of them this resemblance being almost an identity. The fingers and toes furnish children with the same entertainment in the Orient as in the Occident. Professor Headland found that the Chinese had no fewer than five versions of "This little pig went to market." A great difficulty which the author encountered in collecting Chinese rhymes of this class (some of which he presented in his former book, "Chinese Mother Goose") lay in the fact that in China these rhymes have never been printed, but "are carried in the minds and hearts of the children." Consequently many versions, varying more or less from the original, have sprung up, and these versions are being constantly altered to suit the taste or the ear of the individual raconteur. Another difficulty which Professor Headland tells us he experienced was in getting unobjectionable rhymes. "While the Chinese classics are among the purest in the world," he says, "there is yet a large proportion of the people who sully everything they take into their hands, as well as every thought they take into their minds. Thus so many of their rhymes have suffered. Then, too, the Chinese speak familiarly of subjects we are not accustomed to mention."

Those who hold that the Chinese do not love their children as the Occidentals do, the author assures us, are much in error. There is no language more expressive of keen and tender parental affection than the Chinese.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that on "Block

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Games," the Chinese system of kindergarten, which in some respects seems superior to Froebel's, inasmuch as it teaches the child something of the history and classics of his country as well as merely developing his imagination.

A STUDY OF OURSELVES.

AMERICAN TRAITS—FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A GERMAN. By Hugo Münsterberg. Crown 8vo, cloth xii+235 pp. Price, $1.60 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

WE Americans secretly look down on our public schools; we will not ride in ordinary railway trains unless we are too poor to pay for a seat in a parlor car; our institutions are based upon ideas left over from the eighteenth century; the German element in our population is at a disadvantage, socially,—these are a few of the "facts" upon which the author of this volume builds. Yet Professor Münsterberg is by no means ill-natured. He loves our country, and he has studied it long and carefully. "Schoolboy, student, and, later, university professor in Germany, and now for seven years a professor in America," he says in his preface, "I have been, of course, more closely in contact with certain sides of civilization than with others." Precisely; and this may explain what seems to us an inadequate knowledge on the professor's part of his native Germany. The suggestion is made with diffidence, but that is the impression left upon our minds.

HUGO MUNSTERBERG.

The essays comprising this volume appeared originally in leading magazines. The subjects dealt with are five: The Americans and the Germans, Education, Scholarship, Women, and American Democracy. When the topic is education, one feels that this gifted German-American is on his own ground. His remarks no longer have that unimpeachable but astonishing species of accuracy which characterized the report on the subject of Gulliver made to the king of the Lilliputians. But to a barbarian there is much that amuses in Professor Münsterberg's educational paradise of some thousand or more "productive" scholars, writing—above the heads of the masses—monographs on the merits of which they are to vote one another into chairs at, say, $25,000 a year each. This is the millennium outlined in what appear to be broad hints to our millionaires.

Prefaces, it is said, are dull. The present volume—which, by the way, ought to have been indexed—affords an exception that proves the rule. The professor is discovered in his preface laying plans to prevent the introduction of any copy of this work into Germany. He will soon put before the German public "an entire book" on ourselves, and he has carefully arranged to keep all copies out of the United States. The professor's object is to prevent his praise from being imported, and his condemnations from being exported, because the two would cause confusion if the ocean did not separate them. This is the best thing in the book.

On the subject of American scholarship we are told (page 109) that university professors give public lectures before women's clubs as a source of revenue. This "is poison for the beginner, who loses increasingly the power to discriminate between what is solid and what is for effect, as he moves away from the criticism of scholars and addresses audiences which applaud every catchy phrase." When we come to the subject of women we read (page 157) "that there are about eighty-five per cent. of women among those who attend public lectures." If these lectures are of the sorry character represented by the professor, he seems inconsistent in complaining that American men keep away from them.

A BOOK OF DELIGHTFUL PLAYS.

THE MASQUES OF CUPID. By Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield. Illustrated by Edwin Howland Blashfield. 12mo, cloth, 264 pp. Price, $3.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MRS. EVANGELINE WILBOUR BLASHFIELD presents four short plays, each with a sympathetic, but different, love *motif*. They are "A Surprise Party," "The Lesser Evil," "The Honor of the Créquy," and "In Cleon's Garden." With the exception of "The Honor of the Créquy," they are one-act plays, not merely dramatic in form, but brisk enough in action and dialog to be as highly enjoyed if witnessed behind the footlights as when read. They are set forth with every advantage that a book can derive from artistic presentation: heavy paper, broad margins, clear-cut typography, and thirty-five illustrations, which most felicitously harmonize with the text.

Mr. and Mrs. Blashfield have collaborated before with the happiest results, but in more serious efforts. In dealing with questions of art and in the field of the essay or in compilation, Mrs. Blashfield with her pen and Mr. Blashfield with his pencil have achieved very desirable results. They have not only information, but erudition, their point of view of the subject is set forth with assured perception and logical development, and the style of each is forcible, dignified, and elegant. In this work of a lighter character the quality of the touch is equally artistic, while the delicate humor that plays through the text is reflected in the illustrations.

"A Surprise Party" is a New York skit very up-to-date. "In Cleon's Garden," on the contrary, the action takes place in Athens, 411 years before Christ. It is not surprising that a New York woman in touch with the best social life of the town should hit it off to a hair, but it is unusual and fascinating to see her depict with entire vraisemblance the color and minutiæ of a Greek *ménage*. The motif in this Greek play is serious, altho not without relieving light touches. Charmides, the soldier husband of Clea, elder daughter of Cleon, is supposed to be dead, as he has not been heard from since he started on a warlike expedition two years before. Worn out by the insistent appeal of Cleon that she help out the family by accepting a wealthy Athenian youth, Grillus, Clea yields. Charmides, emaciated and weak from his sufferings, arrives on the wedding-day. Amphione, Clea's younger sister, to spare his feelings, pretends that this nuptial festivity is on her account, and they all conspire to carry out that idea; successfully, thanks to Amphione's young man being only too happy to play the part of groom. But Clea loves her husband too deeply to deceive him even for his own good. Charmides, wounded grievously by her course, bids her an eternal farewell, but is stayed by Clea's bringing on the scene, as pleader for her, their infant son. Charmides clasps both in his arms and remains.

"The Lesser Evil" is founded, by permission of Mrs. Stevenson, on R. L. Stevenson's short story, "The Sire de Malètroit's Door." The time is A.D. 1529. In "The Honor of the Créquy," the two-act play, the period is 1880, and Mrs. Blashfield's familiarity with French life and localities enables her to give a fine picture of an old Marquise and her sweet granddaughter, as well as the other French types sojourning at the Chateau of Créquy on the Loire. The young girl and her brother are half-American, and have several traits ascribable to their United States blood which sadly ruffle the important, conventional, and aristocratic grandmother.

MEDIEVAL TALES RETOLD.

NEW CANTERBURY TALES. By Maurice Hewlett. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

MR. HEWLETT is at the top of his vogue. His remarkable combination of gifts gives his style an individuality more penetrating, more resistant to obliviscence, as he would say, than that of any contemporary writer. He has that mixture of medievalism and modernity, of cynicism and wide-eyed faith, of sentiment and sensualism which, as he would again say, leaves a tang in all he writes. Even his affectations, which are manifold, aid the effect of his other qualities: it seems appropriate that there should be some quaintness in medieval story-telling.

MAURICE HEWLETT.

The new set of tales which Mr. Hewlett has collected under the rather daring title of "New Canterbury Tales" displays all these qualities of his style in luxuriance. They are sensuous (though not in any way sensual) and quaint; full of medieval faith, yet at back is a sense of mocking modernity. Altogether the dressing is attractive, only, unfortunately, the food thus prepared for the novel-reader's table is but little appetizing in itself. One can not make a meal of sauces.

The daring of the title consists in comparing these tales to those of Chaucer's, and Mr. Hewlett is conscious of the temerity, for which he apologizes in the prologue. But Mr. Hewlett is by no means such a story-teller as Chaucer. He is concerned with character rather than with plot, hence he is at times content to follow the poet's example in borrowing his "action." Thus the first tale of the book is derived from the plot of the old play of Edward III., now attributed to the combined work of Shakespeare and Fletcher; the Prioress' Tale is but another reading of the tale of the same name by Chaucer. Yet this borrowing has little or no bearing on the effectiveness of the stories, which display

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the medieval tone, as interpreted by a modern man of the world, with a great amount of skill. Still more is this the case with the "Loving History of Peridore and Paravail" which shows some of Victor Hugo's power of reproducing the medieval horror of witchery. The "Half Brothers" and "Eugenio and Galleotto" have strayed away from the same author's "Little Novels of Italy," and are of equal impressiveness. Indeed we might best describe the collection as a sequel to the last-named work put in a frame similar to Chaucer's and interspersed with tales of a more English cast. Altogether, while Mr. Hewlett has struck no new note in these pilgrimage tales of his, they exhibit him in his most characteristic phases as a writer.

SCUDDER'S LIFE OF LOWELL.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. A BIOGRAPHY. By H. E. Scudder. Two volumes. Octavo, cloth, 482 pp. Price, $3.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN many ways Mr. Scudder's biography of Lowell is as satisfactory a work as could be wished. The facts are there in due order and in due perspective. We can follow Lowell from his beginnings, his very small beginnings, as a poet, through his development as critic, up to that culminating period of his career when he was in many ways the supreme critic of the Anglo-Saxon world. The influence of the Mexican and of the Civil War in bringing out his patriotic feelings is rightly insisted upon, and the widening of outlook due to his European travels is fully indicated.

Mr. Scudder has chosen the modern method in order to bring out all this. After the fashion initiated to a certain extent by Mr. Cross in his biography of George Eliot, he makes Lowell tell the story of his own life in extracts from his letters, including many characteristic ones which appear for the first time in these pages, tho, of course, Mr. Scudder has in addition been able to draw upon the official correspondence issued some time ago. There is much to be said for this way of presenting the character of a hero in real life, especially if he had, what Lowell undoubtedly had, the gift of writing bright letters. When writing to friends, a man is apt to express his feelings, as far as they can get to the surface, with considerable frankness, and we are not left to conjecture as to the motives which move him when they are explicitly stated in his correspondence. Yet a letter, to be fully understood, requires so much annotation and explanation that it is often doubtful whether it would not be simpler to express the biographer's view of the transaction straightway than to give the *documents justificatifs* upon which he bases his interpretation. Mr. Scudder at times comments upon the turning incidents of Lowell's career, but as a rule he is strictly impartial, giving the facts by means of epistolary extracts without comment.

Similarly with regard to what Lowell did in addition to what he was, Mr. Scudder gives the facts; again for the most part without comment. The occasion which gave rise to the "Biglow Papers" is given as a matter of history, but of the causes which rendered the papers so marked a production in American letters he has little or nothing to say. No attempt is made to sum up Lowell's position as poet or critic, or to "place" him in the annals of American literature. This is assumed to be known or thought over by the reader, and Mr. Scudder rigidly confines himself to the main facts of Lowell's life.

There is much to be said for this more modern way of looking at the biographer's art. It prevents the intrusion of the biographer between his hero and the public. It certainly relieves the biographer of much responsibility and labor. He has but to go through the correspondence and works of his subject, and judiciously extract sufficient to indicate the character and achievements of his hero.

But do they indicate it? It is very doubtful whether an inhabitant of Mars, to use that convenient fiction, would get any idea of the position Lowell held in American letters and English society by reading this biography. There is little in its pages which will altogether account for the charm James Russell Lowell exercised on so distinguished a set as that assembled at Cambridge during the early "sixties" of the last century. Indeed, there is much that would even make us wonder at the influence he did undoubtedly exercise. After all, to a superficial observer, Lowell's achievements were scarcely of the kind to attract Emerson or Thoreau, even tho we can imagine their attractiveness to a man like Longfellow. Professor Child was the natural compeer of a mind like Lowell's, and one of the most interesting pages in this volume is the account given of their joint visit to Johns Hopkins.

But such items are comparatively few and far between. Mr. Scudder has not chosen to illustrate his pages by those human touches which enable us to realize a man more completely than any number of letters. A single anecdote by Mr. Howells, in which Lowell is represented as expressing his preference for the Spanish over the Austrian embassy by accompanying his refusal of the latter with the remark, "But I should like to see a play of Calderon," throws more light on Lowell's character and conventional methods than any number of letters. It was here where the immortal Boswell knew how to make his hero's character live again, and it is here where most, if not all, his modern followers have failed to equal him.

A ROMANCE OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

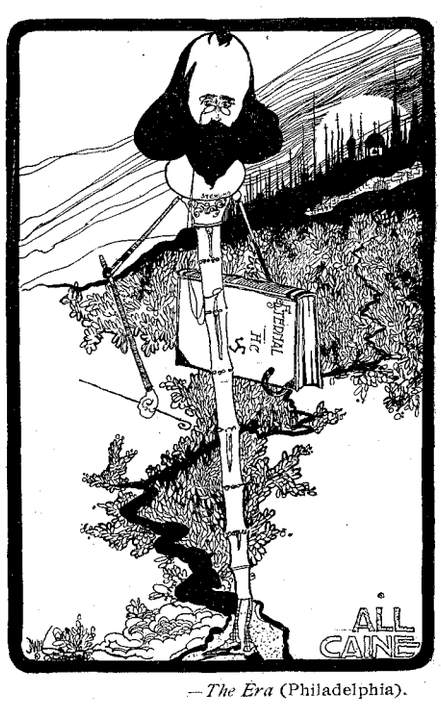
J. DEVLIN-BOSS. By Francis Churchill Williams. Illustrated by Clifford Carlton. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.50. Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.

HE who, in a great municipal campaign, has tried to steer the interests of a reform or independent aldermanic candidate, has met, in the course of his consequent aggravations, with J. Devlin-Boss. J. Devlin-Boss, more generally known as "Jimmy," is more than a possible or probable character; he is the "real thing." For this reason the book is a genuine contribution to American literature. It is the work of an author rather than a writer. Jimmy was a child of accident and circumstance. From the time he cheated the city editor out of a chance to "fire" him by handing in his resignation from "The Staff" with profound dignity, to the time he surrendered political leadership, his course was directed by a compromise between destiny and ingenuity. Jimmy did not elect himself to the vocation of politician. Like Topsy's relation to the world, it was a sphere into which he simply grew.

J. Devlin-Boss was a party man. Moreover, he was a machine man. He pitied the poor creatures who cried "Reform," and he thought the government should be run unlike any business house, an entirely new quota of clerks every year or so without any head of the establishment to direct their endeavors toward definite destinies. J. Devlin-Boss was an honest man. If he promised a man a nomination, the man got his nomination. If he promised a man election, no ways and means were unemployed to make that election "good." His word was final and equal to a bond.

But the book is not all politics. J. Devlin-Boss had a heart that was big and tender. It reached out to young men in wholesome support of every manly effort, to widows in trouble, and to friends in financial perplexities. He was democratic to the core, nor in it was there a vestige of hypocrisy. Mat Casey, the smiling little Irish saloonkeeper, and Mr. Chambers, the wealthy president of the Central Railroad, were friends on equal terms with him. He was human in his susceptibility to a woman's comradeship. As a news-vender he had a "steady." As a pair they were conspicuous among their class for their slim legs—a fact which perhaps only knit their sympathies stronger. But Jimmy was a man of the world, and it was consistent that he should not find an ache in his heart till in later years he found "Kate" married to a detestable wretch that was endowed in Jimmy's heart with a strong and enduring hate. The strong good sense of Kate and Jimmy abided, however, and they were chums and helpmates to the end.

From first to last, this book is American. No one will read it without benefit. There is a noble heart and a true ring of honor in this despotic Boss that bears well an intimate acquaintance. When the financial panic comes and strong commercial industries crumble like paper ashes, and the senior United States Senator plots his political revenge in the downfall of Devlin's own bank, and the run on the bank has about divested its vaults of all its ready money, Devlin, to the astonishment of the directors, throws into the teller's box his own accumulated fortune of $200,000. The directors urge him against this course, reminding him that he is not responsible. Jimmy's immediate answer is: "I'm president of this bank, I believe. And I said nobody was going to lose any money here, didn't I? Yes? Well, then, I meant it. It was my word."



—*The Era* (Philadelphia).

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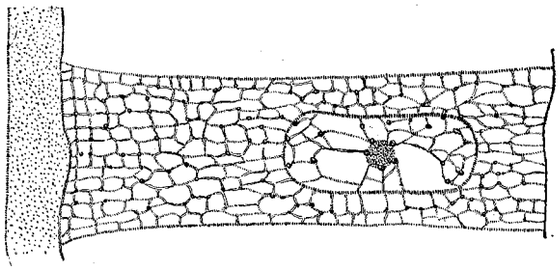
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT IS LIFE?

THE old idea of life was that it is dependent on the presence in the body of a mysterious "vital fluid," which issues forth at death. The modern tendency is to regard everything as more or less "alive," and to attempt to explain the physical phenomena of organic nature by laws similar to those on which the movements visible in so-called "dead" matter depend. In *Everybody's Magazine* (November), Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick describes the experiments of Dr. Bütschli of Heidelberg on "artificial protoplasm" and his demonstration that the movements and characteristics of what has been called "the physical basis of life" may be closely imitated by an artificial substance. Says Dr. Bostwick:

"Every living thing, simple or complex, plant or animal, bacillus or man, is made up of cells, and these cells consist largely of a slimy substance called protoplasm, which is so universally present in living nature, and plays so important a part in vital processes, that it was described by Huxley as 'the physical basis



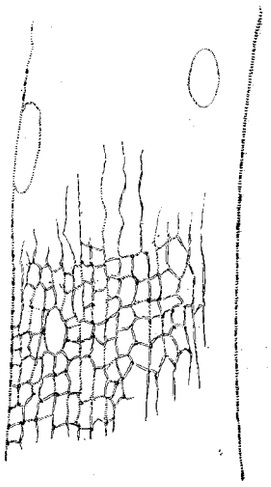
MAGNIFIED CELL BENEATH SKIN OF EARTHWORM.

Compare this with the specimen of oil-foam shown on this page.

Courtesy of *Everybody's Magazine*.

of life.' The first observers thought it a definite chemical compound, and they believed that if this compound could be made in the laboratory, the great abyss between dead and live matter would be bridged. Now it is known that protoplasm is not merely a chemical compound, but has organic structure. As early as 1867 this was described as like a network, and some biologists still consider this as accurate. Others have regarded it as more like a complex tangle of fibers, and a few think that it is a smooth jelly in which are imbedded granules, which they regard as vital units. These different ideas are due to the difficulty of microscopical study. All have now agreed, however, that protoplasm has a structure, and consists essentially of a framework of some kind filled with a soft or liquid substance. Whether the phenomenon of life depends on the one rather than on the other, and, if so, on which one, are unsolved questions. If the living cell is really such a complicated affair, of course there is no use in trying to imitate it artificially. But many observers now hold that the complication is in the microscope rather than in the protoplasm, and that the latter is really only a sort of fine lather, the drops or bubbles of which, closely pressed together, appear through the instrument as a complex network. The chief advocate of this view is Dr. O. Bütschli, professor of zoology in the famous German University of Heidelberg, who has made himself also famous by his demonstration that the conditions of the phenomenon called life are in much larger degree purely physical than could have been supposed possible. He has, in short, succeeded in manufacturing artificial protoplasm, or at any rate a very good imitation of it.

"Dr. Bütschli had been struck with the similarity of protoplasm to a fine froth. The commonest froth, soap-lather, consists of minute air bubbles entangled in a soap solution. Bütschli, after long and patient experiment, succeeded in making what he calls an oil-foam, consisting of minute drops of soapy water entangled in olive oil. These drops are so small that they can be seen only under the microscope, and the appearance of the lather thus obtained is very like that of the 'physical basis of life.'



SMALL SECTION OF A STRAND OF OIL-FOAM, SHOWING DISTINCTLY THE HONEYCOMBED STRUCTURE.

Compare this with a cell beneath the skin of earthworm.

Courtesy of *Everybody's Magazine*.

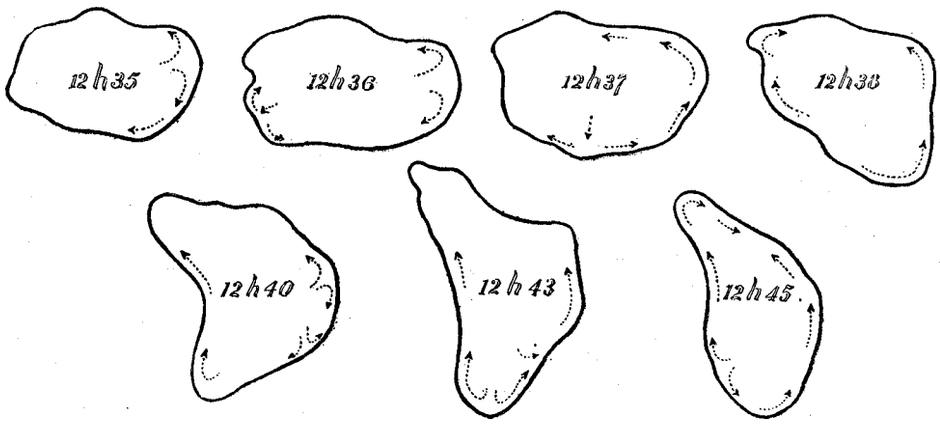
"'I have often placed preparations of the foam,' says Bütschli, 'before some of my colleagues, who were themselves not inexperienced in the investigation of protoplasmic structures, and . . . asked them what they believed the object to be which they were shown, and of the nature of which they were quite ignorant. One of them guessed it to be an egg cell; another thought it was rhizopod protoplasm or something of the sort.'

"But the similarity goes further than mere outside resemblance. The drops of oil-foam act as if they were alive. 'During frequent observation of the processes of movement in *Pelomyxa* [a minute jelly-like marine creature] I was invariably astonished,' says the investigator, 'by the perfectly complete agreement of its movements, even in detail, with those of the drops of oil-lather.'

"When a drop of oil-foam is placed under a microscope and carefully washed with water it immediately begins to crawl about—at least that is what we should call it if the drop were alive. 'The movements of the drops of foam, when free from pressure and hence quite opaque,' says Bütschli in describing what they do, 'take place in such a manner that without any striking change of shape they creep somewhat rapidly backward and forward under the cover-glass. At the same time the direction of movement changes fairly often, tho it sometimes happens that a drop may retain for a long time, or permanently, the direction of movement it has once taken up.'

"As has been said above, there is little change of form in these creepy, slimy, artificial jelly-fish; that is in accord with their general resemblance to living bodies. There is, however, the slight change that is constantly taking place in any living creature—a lengthening out in the direction of the forward movement, such as we might see in a worm, and a bulging out here and there on the edge. Opaque as the drops are, they can be seen under the microscope to be the seat of a very lively circulation—here again they are like living beings. . . . . .

"All these movements described



DROPS OF SOAPY WATER ENTANGLED IN OLIVE OIL, WHICH LOOK AND ACT VERY LIKE THE "PHYSICAL BASIS OF LIFE."

Outline sketches showing the different form assumed at the expiration of each minute by a drop of oil-foam when warmed to moving activity, during a period of ten minutes. Arrows denote extension-currents.

Courtesy of *Everybody's Magazine*.

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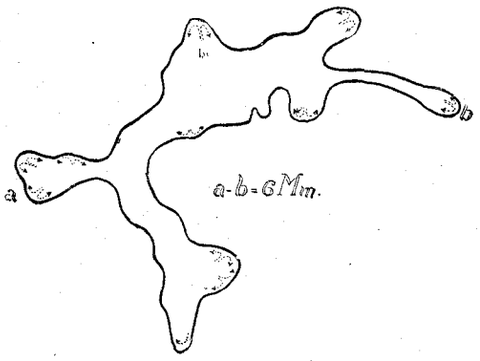
by the German professor are most strikingly like those of life as observed in the small jelly-like marine creatures of the lower orders. The drops sometimes move as fast as half an inch a minute—not railroad speed by any means, but very swift progress when we consider their size and conditions."

The drops have also a definite period of "life," the writer tells us. Some "die" after an activity of twenty-four hours; others live two or three days or even a week. Warmth and electricity affect their activities in much the same way as if they were living matter. These movements, Bütschli believes, may be explained on simple physical principles, such as that of capillarity. He therefore regards the motions of real protoplasm, even the contraction of muscular tissue to which all our bodily move-



OUTLINE SKETCH SHOWING ONE OF THE FORMS ASSUMED BY A LARGE DROP OF OIL-FOAM IN ACTIVE MOVEMENT.

The pairs of dotted arrows represent eleven centers of extension-currents. The "false foot" at *b* is nearly ready to break off and form an independent drop in the direction of its extension-currents.

Courtesy of *Everybody's Magazine*.

ments are due, as probably dependent on the same physical laws, and not on any mysterious "vital force." The writer insists, in closing, that this view is not at all materialistic, but rather the reverse. He says:

"If life is an essence or principle of some sort, however subtle, which pervades the body and flies away at death, we are at least using the analogy of matter in getting an idea of it. But if it is dependent on chemical or physical constitution, on the combination and arrangement of atoms or particles, there is nothing material about it. The wood or brick that forms your house is material, but the shape and structure are ideal. They existed in the mind of the architect before carpenter or mason had laid hand to tool. The idea that life depends in some way on the architect's plan of our bodily dwelling rather than on some part of its constituent elements is surely not materialism, whatever else it may be. . . . . .

"Believers in revelation need not give up their faith because of the biologists. Unbelievers will doubtless continue to scoff, but not on such grounds as these experiments may furnish. As for Science, she is trying to get at the substratum of truth that is tangled up in the web of nature, and surely the truth can hurt nobody."

A Photographic Study of Athletics.—A recent report on athletic sports from the standpoint of physiology and hygiene, made by M. Marey to the Paris Academy of Sciences, contains an interesting analysis by instantaneous photography, which shows, says *La Nature*, "that the success of champions is not a question of chance, but rather of the best use made of human strength. This is the case with the American weight-throwing champion. In this sport the American champion throws his body forward in a leap, at the end of which the arm movement takes place. In the same way in the high jump we must concede the superiority of the American method over the French. The American draws up his legs as he surmounts the obstacle, which necessitates a slighter displacement of the center of gravity than in the French leap. Rowing was also studied, and the author shows that there are two maximum points of speed, one when the oar strikes the water, and the other when, the oar being clear of the water, the body leans forward and so displaces the center of gravity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CELESTIAL MARVEL.

THE mere appearance of a "new star" in the heavens is hardly so unusual as to be regarded as a marvel. No astronomer regards such a phenomenon as the actual creation of a sun, but rather as a sudden rise of temperature in a hitherto invisible body, due perhaps to collision or explosion. Some peculiarities in a new star that appeared several months ago in the constellation Perseus caused remark among astronomers, and it was noticed at the time in these columns. More recent developments have been in the highest degree unusual and have excited discussion not only among scientists, but in the lay press. Says *The Tribune* (New York, Nov. 17) in an editorial on the subject:

"The appearance of a nearly circular nebula which could be photographed, surrounding the star, is a distinct novelty in astronomical history. That revelation, made by the new reflector at the Yerkes Observatory in September, was well calculated to excite amazement. And now it is followed by another, which is equally exceptional. Professor Campbell declares that the star-like condensation at the center has moved in the last six weeks, and that the distance traversed exceeds a minute of arc. Corroborative testimony comes from Professor Hale, at Williams Bay, who adds that the gauzy envelope is now apparently expanding in all directions.

"The remarkable nature of the phenomenon described by Professor Campbell will be recognized more clearly when it is compared with other observed motions in the sky. The average displacement of first-magnitude stars in whose position any alteration has been detected is one-fourth of a second a year. That of Arcturus is two seconds, while the largest 'proper motion' yet noticed is about eight. Now, the change observed on Mount Hamilton is more than a minute in six weeks, or at least seventy times as great as any hitherto observed in objects beyond the solar system. Measurements of this kind can not be converted into miles without some estimate of the distance of a star from the earth. In a few cases, however, the astronomers have secured evidence of velocities of hundreds of miles a second! The recent movement of Nova Persei, therefore, if real, might have been between five thousand and fifty thousand miles a second, a speed that the boldest imagination can scarcely grasp.

"There is some reason, tho, to suspect that this extraordinary event, while accurately reported, was not what it seemed to be—a bodily transfer of matter through space. Would a star remain in substantially the same spot for seven months and then abruptly leap forward like a grasshopper? It is easier to believe that there was merely a change in the region of greatest luminosity in a comparatively stationary and almost invisible cloud of dust or gas, due, in turn, to the irregular progress of a heat-wave therein. One of the theories advanced to account for the outbreak and subsequent behavior of a new star is that it is the product of a collision between a dead, cold sun, flying through space at enormous speed, and a practically invisible nebula. Friction would develop heat, precisely as when a tiny bit of stone enters the earth's atmosphere at a high velocity, and heat would cause incandescence. But inasmuch as nebulæ are very unsymmetrical in shape, and perhaps unequal in density, the luminous effects of collision might betray more or less eccentricity. It does not seem likely that the outward manifestations of the heat would be as uniform as the advance of the invading body. The apparent growth of that portion of the nebula which is bright enough to be photographed may also represent nothing but unequal luminous effects of the diffusion of heat from a central point. There may have been no actual extension of material boundaries. Still, as yet no safe conclusion can be reached regarding this matter. At best, one can only conjecture and wait for further developments."

Some press despatches state that the movement of the nucleus indicates that there is rotary motion in the nebula, and that this observation is held to be confirmatory of the so-called nebular hypothesis of the origin of our solar system. It is also suggested that the observed motion may be due to tidal action on a huge scale. The scientific journals have not taken up the matter yet, and none of these conjectures are probably of much value.

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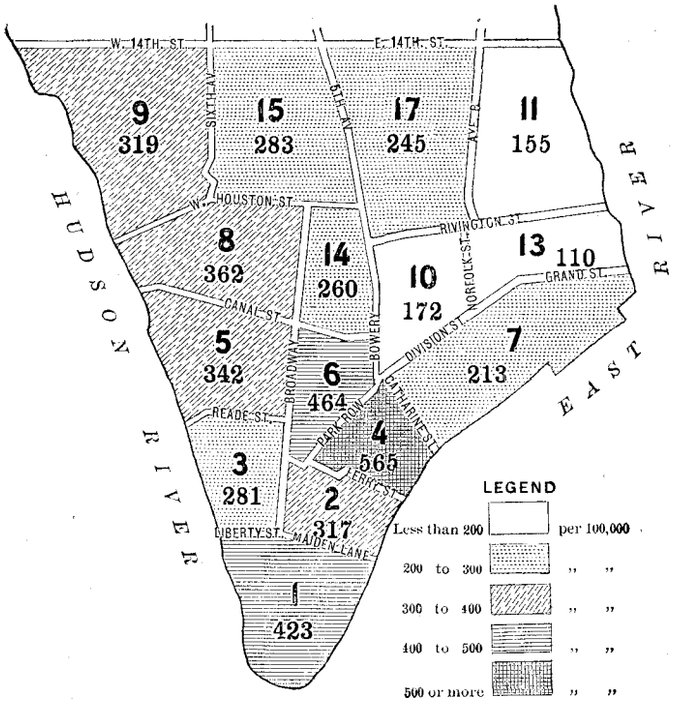
ARE HEBREWS EXEMPT FROM TUBERCULOSIS?

STATISTICS show that the Jews as a race are relatively exempt from tuberculosis, altho what are usually regarded as predisposing causes are present among them to an unusual degree. This fact, Dr. Maurice Fishberg, who writes on the subject in *American Medicine* (November 2), attributes chiefly to the care prescribed by the Jewish religion in the slaughtering and selection of meat. If Dr. Fishberg is correct, of course Dr. Koch's contention that bovine tuberculosis can not be transmitted to human beings must be rejected. Dr. Fishberg begins his article by noting that according to all accepted factors in the production of tuberculosis—overcrowding, indoor occupations, etc.—the Jews, particularly those who reside in the tenement districts of large cities, should suffer from this disease more often than others. He goes on to say:

"The external aspect of the Jew would lead one to suspect tuberculosis at first sight: his stature is inferior to that of any



MAP OF CITY OF NEW YORK,

South of Fourteenth Street, showing the average annual death rates due to tuberculosis during 1897, 1898, 1899, in the different wards. It will be noticed that the wards inhabited by Jews are the least shaded.

other European people. According to Jacobs, 'the average height of Jews is 162.1 cm. [5 ft. 3 in.], span of arms 169.1 cm. [5 ft. 6⅔ in.], and girth around the chest about 81 cm. [31.9 in.]; so that they are the shortest and narrowest of Europeans." The predominantly narrow girth of Jews would give them what is technically known as the lowest 'index of vitality.' The Jews are also town dwellers; four-fifths of the Jewish population live in large towns, while only one-third of the people not Jews do. Tailoring appears to be their preferred occupation, at least of those living in the larger cities. A greater proportion of Jews than any other people deal with second-hand clothing, which exposes them to infection by tubercle bacilli.

"Consanguineous marriages are also very frequent among this people, perhaps more so than among any other Europeans. All these conditions, added to their poverty, constant grief, anxiety, mental exertion, and these added to the ceaseless persecution to which they are subjected, should make them victims to tuberculosis to a greater extent than any other people. But, as we will see below, statistics show the contrary.

"It has long been known to many competent and reliable authorities that the Jews suffer, proportionately, less from the dread disease than other people: Lombroso, Boudin, Lagneau, Bordier, Legoyt, Richardson, Bowditch, and a number of others have brought figures showing that the Jews in almost every part of the world are less liable to tuberculosis. In the evidence taken before a commission in Victoria, Dr. MacLaurin stated that among the Jewish population of New South Wales, numbering 4,000 and dwelling mostly in towns, but one death from consumption had occurred in three years; whereas if the disease had been prevalent to the same degree as among the rest of the population, thirteen or fourteen would have succumbed."

Medical officials in London are quoted to the same effect concerning Jews in Whitechapel and other similar districts. Dr. Tostivint and Dr. Remlinger have lately investigated the subject in Tunis, and state that the average annual mortality from tuberculosis among the Mussulman Arabs between the years 1894 and 1900 was 11.30 per 1,000; among the Europeans 5.13 per 1,000, and among the Jews only 0.75 per 1,000.

In the United States, Dr. Bowditch was the first to call attention to the fact that the Jews are less susceptible to tuberculosis than other races. Dr. John S. Billings, in his various "Reports on Vital Statistics of the Eleventh Census of the United States," has again drawn attention to this curious fact; he has conclusively shown that the death rate from consumption in 1,000 total deaths among the Jews was: For males 36.67, for females 34.02; while that of the United States (1880) was 108.79 for males and 146.12 for females.

Dr. Fishberg presents the accompanying map of the lower part of Manhattan Island, which shows that the wards having the lowest annual death rate from tuberculosis are precisely those in which the Hebrew population is largest, altho they are dirty and crowded, and the greater part of the inhabitants toil in "sweat-shops" and the like.

What is the cause of this freedom from tuberculosis among Jews? Lombroso believes it to be due to the fact that the Hebrew usually engages in occupations that require no exposure to the weather. Tostivint asserts that Jews always wipe dusty surfaces with damp cloths instead of using a brush, and hence do not run so much risk of inhaling germs. Behrend ascribes their immunity to their meat-inspection laws, and the writer of the article from which we quote agrees with him, as we have noted above, altho he acknowledges that other causes may be contributory, particularly the freedom of the Jew from alcoholism. It is rare, he asserts, to see a drunken Jew, and the abuse of alcohol is well known to favor the growth of the tubercle bacillus.

Vaccination of Plants.—The idea of securing to plants immunity from parasitic diseases by means of vaccination has been conceived by M. Julien Ray, a French botanist. The idea, says the *Indépendance Belge* (September 15), is original, but perfectly logical, the elementary functions being the same in plants and in animals. It continues:

"Vegetable biology does not differ in its essential principles from animal biology, and parasitic diseases, whether microbial or fungoid, are analogous in both. It is the alteration of tissue or tumors by the toxic principles secreted by these micro-organisms that does the mischief by the very simple method of poisoning. M. Ray has just demonstrated to the Academy of Sciences the results of some very interesting experiments made by himself and M. Beauverie with cultures of the *Botrytis cinerea*, which causes such ravages in conservatories and cold frames where seedlings and cuttings are forced, and which are easily obtainable by artificial culture on potatoes, carrots, etc. The results of this and of other experiments have been gratifying, and it would not be rash to predict for his method a great future, considering the solid basis on which it rests. The previous treatment of such diseases by the application of anti-parasitic powders and liquids has been very unsatisfactory, both on account of the difficulty of applying the remedy to all parts of affected plants and the impossibility of reaching the parasites which have

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penetrated the tissues, and also on account of its many inconveniences. After the operation, the insect may develop freely on the plant without its toxic properties being absorbed."

HIGH TEMPERATURES FROM ALUMINUM.

THE oxidation of aluminum as a method of producing very great heat quickly and inexpensively has already been noticed briefly in these columns. From a more extended account contributed by M. Emile Gautier to the *Petit Journal* (Paris), we learn that there are great possibilities in the process, which the French have named "Aluminothermy." Says M. Gautier:

"We have known for a long time that aluminum—which is the soul, as the name indicates, of the new method—is very greedy of oxygen. Therefore it is wrong to classify it, as was formerly done, among the precious metals, in spite of the fact that it is expensive. Precious metals, in fact, are not the ones which are especially scarce or costly, but those which deteriorate or oxidize with the greatest difficulty.

"Aluminum, notwithstanding its looks, entertains for oxygen an ungovernable passion. . . . The specialists have for a long time tried to utilize this to reduce the ores, that is, to deprive them of their excess of oxygen so as to obtain chemically pure metals. Unfortunately, the first experiments, which were made on a small scale and with few precautions, were not encouraging.

"For instance, a few grams of the oxid of chromium or the oxid of manganese mixed with powdered aluminum were placed in a crucible exposed to intense heat, so as to induce the aluminum to take possession of the oxygen in the oxid, thus liberating pure chromium or manganese and leaving a deposit of alumina. The operation would have been perfect if the reaction had not taken place with such violence that nine times out of ten the crucible and the furnace were reduced to atoms. And the chemist was lucky when he escaped without losing an eye and being disfigured for life. . . . . .

"To the German chemist Hans Goldschmidt belongs the honor of the discovery that to utilize the high temperatures generated by the fusion of aluminum it is necessary to heat the crucible, not from the outside, but from the inside in such a way that the reaction would begin at a point and be thence propagated through the mass. . . . Goldschmidt takes a crucible coated with refractory material to protect the walls against the frightful temperatures they have to withstand. He fills the crucible with a mixture of powdered aluminum and the oxid of the metal he intends to prepare. He covers this mixture with a layer of aluminum and binoxid of barium, in the middle of which he places a magnesium wire coated with a paste of pulverized aluminum, binoxid of barium, and rosin. The magnesium wire is lighted and the combustion, reaching the paste, thence extends to the whole mixture. The heat produced by the reaction of aluminum on the binoxid of barium is such that the entire mass is soon in fusion. Under the influence of a heat which is only equaled by that of the electric furnace (3000° to 3500° Centigrade), but *which costs comparatively little*, the metal melts and collects at the bottom of the crucible, while the alumina floats on the surface in the form of scoria or slag of blinding whiteness.

"The operation takes place automatically and no interference is necessary. When it is over, the crucible is cooled down and broken, to recover the ingot of metal. With it are found tiny blue and red crystals which are nothing else than rubies and sapphires, made by the crystallization of alumina and colored by the metallic salts.

"Strange as it may appear, the internal temperature, high enough to cause the crystallization of alumina, is so well localized that one can put his hand with impunity during the whole operation on the outside wall of the crucible in which the fusion takes place.

"It is easy to see how numerous will be the applications of a process which enables us to obtain the highest temperatures as easily as one would light a cigar. In the first place 'aluminothermy' will be used to obtain economically a number of chemically pure metals such as chromium manganese, cobalt, titanium, and even iron, without resorting to the electric furnace or the blast furnace. No more expensive combustibles! No more cumbersome and capricious apparatus; no more smoke, gases, and ashes!

"Furthermore the metals so prepared will be chemically pure and therefore superior to metals obtained by the old process, which are full of impurities, particularly carbon. For this reason aluminothermic manganese and chromium possess peculiar properties unsuspected until now. It will be possible also to prepare an artificial corundum or crystallized alumina. The sapphires and rubies obtained are so small that they have no commercial value, but they can be used to manufacture an excellent carborundum for polishing.

"Another application will be the self-soldering of iron, copper, and steel, which requires such high temperatures that the electric furnace alone has been able hitherto to furnish them. Aluminothermy is already utilized for the soldering of rails; in this last case it is not even necessary to use pure aluminum. Aluminum directly extracted from bauxite, and containing some impurities, is cheaper, but it does the work quite as well."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PEARLS THE TOMBS OF WORMS.

THAT all large pearls are nothing but sarcophagi, in the center of which rest the dead bodies of small marine worms, is asserted by M. Raphael Dubois, a French naturalist. In a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, which he has abstracted in *Cosmos* (November 9), M. Dubois shows from his investigation of a common pearl-bearing mollusk that the free pearls found in it are always cysts surrounding the bodies of the marine worms known as distomes, during a particular stage of their life. In the ordinary course of events the pearls decay in a year's time, releasing the encysted creature; but if the distome dies, the pearl may go on enlarging until it has great value. The larger and costlier the pearl, then, the more distant is the date of the death of the creature whose coffin it forms. That an insignificant worm should have a coffin worth thousands of dollars is a fact that should stimulate the poets, and doubtless the distome will soon be as notorious in this regard as the so-called "coral-insect" used to be, and with better reason. The facts observed by him, says M. Dubois, leave no doubt regarding the origin of the true pearls. He writes:

"If we examine in the month of August mollusks that at certain points along the coast are always full of pearls, we shall be surprised not to find any, or very rare specimens. . . . But if we find no pearls, we discover, on the other hand, if we observe the mollusk attentively, numerous small reddish-yellow points in the precise spots where pearls usually form. They are produced by tiny young distomes about ½ millimeter [$\frac{1}{50}$ inch] in diameter, just about to become encysted.

"Their encystment takes place in an extremely curious manner. In the beginning we see the surface of the distome sprinkled with tiny grains of carbonate of lime; these granulations grow and take the form of cystals, which group and interlace in different patterns, ending by forming a continuous calcareous envelope around the creature's body, which can still be distinguished by its yellow tint. The calcareous shell takes on polish and luster, and at this moment the nucleus of the young pearl is seen only as a little black point which soon disappears. The pearl now has a beautiful luster, and it continues to grow in contact with the membranous pouch that surrounds the calcareous cyst. We may cause the parasite to reappear by decalcifying the young pearls with hydrochloric acid; we shall then see that there is no doubt at all regarding the nature of the nucleus. It appears from our observation that the *Distomum margaritarum* becomes encysted in the *Mytilus edulis* toward the month of August, and that it so remains until the following summer. At the beginning of this season the pearl loses its polish, decays, and falls to pieces. There may remain only a gelatinous mass, corresponding, no doubt, to the gelatinous pearls noticed by M. Diguet in the *Meleagrina margaritifera*. The parasite then resumes its active life, reproduces its kind, and the young distomes become in their turn encysted, forming new pearls.

"There are pearls that escape their physiological fate, and may

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grow to larger size because their distomes are dead, killed by another parasite, or because they are sterile. The most beautiful pearl is nothing but the brilliant sarcophagus of a worm."

The discovery that the nucleus of the pearl is, in some cases at least, a living organism is not original with M. Dubois. He states that it was announced by Filippi of Turin, as long ago as 1752, and again by a German naturalist, Baer, in 1830. Experiments on fresh-water pearls seem to show that in their case the nucleus is an egg, instead of a worm.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PLANTS THAT GROW ON THE HAIR OF ANIMALS.

A CURIOUS relationship between the animal and vegetable kingdom is noted by the English naturalist Lyddeker. In *Knowledge* (October), he tells us that the green color, which is the most striking peculiarity of the outer hair of the South American sloths, is due to minute plants growing in tiny crevices in the hair-sheaths. Says Mr. Lyddeker:

"Green is a very rare color among mammals, and there ought therefore to be some special reason for its development in the sloths. And, as a matter of fact, the means by which this coloration is produced is one of the most marvelous phenomena in the whole animal kingdom—so marvelous indeed that it is at first almost impossible to believe that it is true. The object of this peculiar type of coloration is, of course, to assimilate the animal to its leafy surroundings and thus to render it as inconspicuous as possible; and, when hanging in its usual position from the under side of a bough, its long, coarse, and green-tinged hair is stated to render the sloth almost indistinguishable from the bunches of gray-green lichens among which it dwells. . . . .

"If a few hairs of the aï be examined under the microscope by a person familiar with the structure of hair in general, it will be found that while the central portion consists of what is technically known as cortex (and not of the medulla which forms the core of the hair of many mammals), the outer sheath is composed of an altogether peculiar structure, for which the somewhat cumbersome name of extra-cortex has been proposed. . . . In old and worn hairs this outer sheath (as it will be more convenient to call it) becomes brittle and breaks away piecemeal, leaving the central core alone.

"But in ordinary circumstances the sheath tends to form a number of transverse cracks, and in these cracks grows a primitive type of plant, namely, a one-celled alga. And for the benefit of non-botanical readers it may be well to mention here that algæ (among which sea-weeds are included) form a group of flowerless plants related on the one hand to the funguses and on the other to the lichens. The majority live in water—either salt or fresh—comparatively few deriving their nourishment from the moisture contained in the air. Some, indeed, are confined to particular descriptions of rock, and possess structures recalling roots; but even in these cases it is doubtful if they draw more than an insignificant fraction of their nutriment from the substance on which they grow.

"In the moist tropical forests forming the home of the sloths, the algæ in the cracks of their hairs grow readily, and thus communicate to the entire coat that general green tint, which, as already said, is reported to render them almost indistinguishable from the clusters of lichen among which they hang suspended.

"Not the least curious phase of a marvelous subject is that the two-toed sloth, altho the structure of its hair is very different from that of the aï, also has an alga, which belongs to a species quite distinct from the one found in the former.

"It may be added that in the presumably extinct ground-sloths (the skin of one of which has fortunately been preserved to us in a cave in Patagonia) the hairs are solid, without (according to Dr. Ridewood) any trace of the outer sheath of those of the aï, or of the flutings characterizing those of the unau. . . . On the hypothesis of natural selection, it appears necessary to assume that when the modern types of sloth were first evolved no alga grew in the hair of these animals, which were consequently able to exist and flourish without any such adventitious aid. The nature of their hair formed, however, in the case of each of the two groups, a convenient *nidus* for the lodgment and growth of an alga; and such a suitable situation was accordingly in each instance seized on as a habitat by one of those lowly plants. At first, of course, only a certain number of sloths would have had alga-producing hair, and these, from the green tinge of their coats, would consequently enjoy a better chance of escape from foes than would their brethren which had not yet acquired the greenish garb. And, on the assumption that alga-growing hair is inherited, their progeny would consequently have the best chance of winning in life's race. It is, of course, not difficult to assume that when the alga had once become firmly established as part and parcel of the hair of each group, it acquired in both cases distinct specific characters, even if there were not originally two kinds of these plants concerned. . . . . .

"As regards the manner in which the growth of algæ is maintained in the sloths from one generation to another, the only rational explanation which presents itself is that the young sloths become infected with alga-spores from their parents. Dr. Ridewood has pointed out that in very young individuals of the two-toed sloth a large proportion of the hairs are devoid of grooves, and it would therefore seem that the young sloths do not develop a growth of alga till about the time they are old enough to leave the maternal arms and hang independently on the leafy and lichen-clad boughs of their native forests."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A LIGHTSHIP experiment on Diamond Shoal is to be tried within the next month, we are told by *Engineering News*. "It is proposed to project a 13-inch stream of light from the sea to the sky, which will be visible forty miles away. The electric lights on the lightship now on the shoal can only be seen thirteen miles. The searchlight apparatus will be arranged between the two mastheads, and the rolling of the ship will produce a distinctive wavering light to be reflected from the sky."

THE projected naval station in the Philippines will cost at least $30,000,000, according to the estimates submitted by Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N., in his late report, as president of a special board appointed to consider this project. "The station," says *Engineering News*, "would have to be equipped with dry-docks, machine-shops, and all the plant necessary not only for overhauling ships, but for building new war-ships. Defenses are also included against sea attack. The isolated position of such a station demands much special provision for storage of material, housing of workmen, hospitals, coaling-station, etc."

"PROPERLY speaking, giantism is a disease," says *The Medical Record*, November 9. "Dr. Charles L. Dana of this city long ago gave out the opinion that many so-called giants were cases of excessive pathological development, rather than cases of excessive physiological growth. According to Professor Brissaud, giantism is nothing else than acromegalia [abnormal development of the extremities]. M. Brissaud has demonstrated that the combinations of giantism and acromegalia are far from being uncommon, and that the general symptoms of each one of these diseases are observed also in the other. According to M. Brissaud, acromegalia is the giantism of adults, while giantism is the acromegalia of adolescents."

LORD KELVIN, says an English paper quoted in *Electricity*, once paid a visit with a friend to some well-known electrical works. "They were escorted over the workshops by the senior foreman, a man of much intelligence and an enthusiastic electrician. Entirely unaware of his visitor's identity, he minutely explained the details of the plant and machinery, and lectured him in his rôle of layman quite professionally. Lord Kelvin's friend was on the point of interrupting several times, but an amused signal from the great master of electricity kept him silent. When the tour of inspection was complete, Lord Kelvin quietly turned to the foreman and asked: 'What, then, is electricity?' This was a poser for the man, who, somewhat shamefaced, confessed that he could not say. 'Well, well,' said Lord Kelvin gently, 'that is the only thing about electricity which you and I don't know.'"

A TERRIBLE fleet of icebergs seen on a voyage from New Zealand to Cape Horn last August is thus described by a correspondent of *Knowledge*, London: "We awoke to find ourselves surrounded by seventeen icebergs, the number increasing throughout the day, until at one moment I myself counted thirty-two altogether, and there were floes of ice all about us. On one occasion, during that first night as we were slowly coasting round a monster of about three miles long, the captain suddenly discovered that it was joined under the water to a berg on our other side. A great block had probably fallen away. It was just toward dawn, and the light was so extremely bad that it was just a mere chance that the rippling of water over the covered ice showed our danger. To have continued would have meant certain disaster. The starboard engine was at once reversed so that the ship might turn more quickly than she could have answered to the rudder, and we rounded our adversary on the southern side. We were amongst the icebergs altogether about sixty hours, for it was not before Friday at midday that we were finally clear of them. Not only were they quite unexpected, but neither the captain (in over fifty voyages round the world) nor any of the officers in all their experience had ever come across icebergs either in size or number to equal those which made ours a record voyage."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

TREATMENT OF RICH MEN BY THE PULPIT.

IT is related that when Andrew Jackson once went to hear Peter Cartwright denounce sin and threaten sinners with hell-fire, some one pulled the preacher's coat-tails and whispered that General Jackson was in the congregation. The story runs that the sturdy clergyman replied, "I don't care for that. Unless he repents, General Jackson will go to hell, like any other sinner." This anecdote is brought to the mind of the editor of *The Christian Register* (Unit., November 21) by an editorial in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., November 7) upon "The Place and Influence of Rich Men in the Church." Complaint is made in this editorial of "a spirit of objurgation" which denounces from the pulpit rich men as a class. The editor says:

"All this is contrary to the spirit of the Gospel and to common sense, and is a misuse of liberty of conscience and freedom of speech. It is adapted to drive rich men from the church, and thus rob the church of their personal influence, pecuniary support, and social and civic aid. Persons who are guilty of such things are not courageous. If the members of the congregation had the right to rise and protest, it would require moral courage to make such denunciations, but since the civil law forbids the interruption of religious services, and conventionalities prevent the congregation's responding from the floor, it requires no more courage to make such statements than it would for a man protected by an armed force to vituperate a person on the other side of the street."

In the opinion of this writer, presumably the Rev. Dr. Buckley, to assail worldly rich men while expostulating with them privately, before the effect of the expostulation is seen, is as foolish as in medicine to administer a remedy and immediately afterward an emetic. He continues:

"Denunciations of the amiable rich who are not yet in the kingdom of God are adapted to drive them away. Our Lord looked upon such a man with love, and in the gentlest way he gave a test suited to reveal his own heart to him and sent him away sorrowful, perhaps—for the record is not full—later to become a true disciple, or to be greatly improved in character.

"Good rich men in all ages of the world have been among the chief supporters of the cause of God. Abraham and Job are Old-Testament types, and everywhere to those who brought the tithes into the storehouse God promised a blessing. Joseph of Arimathea, who received the honor of Christ's body in the tomb already prepared for himself, was rich, and because Christ had done no violence, neither was any deceit found in his mouth, tho he had no place where to lay his head during his life, he 'made his grave with the rich in his death.' The apostolic commendations of the gifts of rich men are emphatic, and their names are given."

Following up his defense of the "amiable rich" by a glance into the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, *The Advocate* editor says:

"John Wesley did not wish that rich men should become '*necessary* to us,' but his journals show that he was constantly availing himself—and with the greatest delight and gratitude—of the gifts of rich men. To charge a man, on mere newspaper rumor, with having obtained riches dishonestly; to declare that no man can become rich and be honest; to affirm that the mere possession of large wealth, without a full knowledge of how it has been obtained and how it is being appropriated, is sinful, and to do it in the pulpit, is of the spirit of Anarchy. To speak in such a way as to cause the community to think that the minister is aiming at a particular man in his own congregation, can not be justified. The danger of riches, the fact that many of those who become rich lose their spirituality, change their modes of living, and in the end cast away their confidence—all these things should be set forth with convincing force and persuasive tenderness, and not in a spirit of denunciation such as would be suitable to the assassins of Presidents, the robbers of widows, and the oppressors of the fatherless. . . . . .

"The journals of Asbury show what kind of men gave stability to Methodism, and recall the devotion and liberality of many who, like Judge White and the master of Perry Hall, were rich before they became Methodists, and of many who, after they became Methodists, became rich, and were not rich unto themselves alone but unto God and the church."

One rich man is told about who transformed Methodism in his community from an unknown, comparative, ineffective body into a great center of social, moral, and religious influence. "A few years passed and there came to the church a man who in his very first discourse denounced the noble edifice built under the inspiration of this man as a temple of Dagon, its embellishments as a monument of human pride, and gave the people to understand that he would 'rather have a chimney-sweep in the best pew than the best-dressed man or woman in the world.'"

Against such diatribes the editor earnestly protests. *The Christian Register*, in brief comment, professes to be unaware of any good grounds for sympathy for the rich folk who choose to belong to the church:

"Their place in the church is not different from that of other men. If they are there for the good of their souls and the good they can do to others, their wealth will be a great advantage to them and to the church. If they are bad men who are running to shelter to escape the just condemnation of their sins, old Peter Cartwright's ejaculation is still in order, with a little change of meaning in the word 'hell.'"

THE RENAISSANCE OF CALVINISM.

ARE there signs in present-day thought and life of a revival of Calvinistic influence? Asking this question in several forms, so as to treat his subject from all sides, Mr. Frederic Platt returns an affirmative answer in the London *Quarterly Review* (October). He puts his queries thus:

"Are there needs religious, ethical, social, pressing specially upon our times that appear to favor a return to power of Calvinistic principles for their satisfaction? Is Calvinism a temporary phenomenon or a permanent principle in human thought? Calvinism, we are assured by competent historical authorities, was first a life, then a system. Can the life be restored without the system? For its history emphasizes the fact that it is the system that has been condemned; the life Calvinism developed has a record of undisputed glory in the makings of modern civilization. If Calvinism saved Europe from Rome in the sixteenth century, can it save the English-speaking peoples from the bondage and bitterness of materialism in the twentieth? What is the value of the fact that the mother-principle of Calvinism, the absolute supremacy of God in human life and in the affairs of the world, is finding a restatement, and this largely in teachings which decline to receive its logically elaborated system? Is it probable that such a revival in the center will spread to the circumference? Can we detect indications that the cry of our generation, 'Back to Christ,' is being succeeded by the cry 'Back to God,' back to the sovereignty of the divine Love and the absolute will of the Eternal of which Jesus was the manifestation and exponent in time? Is the passion for the study of origins pushing us backward to seek afresh the ultimates rather than the methods of Redemption,—'the Lamb slain before the foundation of the world,' and that 'eternal life which God, that can not lie, promised before the world began'?"

Mr. Platt refuses to believe that Calvinism was a mere temporary phenomenon. He anticipates witnessing the restoration of the principle associated with the name of Calvin to its former commanding influence:

"No doctrine which has had regal sway over the reason and conscience of men or nations altogether slips away from spiritual consciousness. As Dr. Watson, the most recent apologist in our midst for the Calvinistic principle, says, 'Such doctrines do not die, they only sleep.' For a while Calvinism has gone into

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exile. Calvin himself was banished for a time from Geneva; but he was recalled, and returned to stay and to rule. Will this century witness the recall and restoration of his principle? Mr. Froude contends that Calvinism 'has appeared and reappeared, and in due time will reappear again, unless God be a delusion and man be as the beasts that perish.' Is that due time about to dawn? . . . We venture to think there is a subtle energy of persistence in Calvinism that marks its inherent vitality. Its keenest critics admit it has been the most dominant creed of Christendom."

The writer mentions names of men of authority whose sober historic judgment has passed eulogies upon Calvinism. Among these are Froude, Green, Gardiner, Mark Pattison, Von Ranke, Bancroft, and John Morley. Because of the attitude of these men and others toward Calvinism, historians will give to it at least a renaissance of interest, if not one of influence. But that which will even more powerfully operate for a fresh appreciation of Calvinism is, in this writer's view, "the depreciation of materialism as a system of thought." He thinks that the temper of the most thoughtful toward materialism as a system is at least that of grave dissatisfaction. There is a distinct movement toward the ascendency of the spiritual, a strengthening of the demand for the "Uebermensch." All the forms of Reformed Christianity are antagonistic to the materialist position, but Calvinism is most radically so, uncompromising and vehement in its repudiation of the principle. Its great principle has the quality of being thorough, and its authority absolute. This possession may easily suggest a reaction in its favor from the system that supplanted it as an apologetic method. The historians of the eighteenth century tell us that the "Institutes" of Calvin depreciated as a standard in proportion to the rise in influence and popularity of Butler's "Analogy." "Will a revival of the appeal to the supernatural as a reaction from materialism be satisfied to accept probability as sufficient authority, or demand a return to the definite insistencies of Calvin's master-principle? If the latter, a renaissance of Calvinism is not improbable."

Turning to another circle of influence in which he finds a reason for believing that the Calvinistic doctrine will more and more gain acceptance, Mr. Platt says:

"There are capable and kindly critics as well as censorious or flippant cynics amongst us who maintain that the condition of Christian ethics has become anemic in Christian communities. A tonic is sorely needed. Certain morbid moral states require a vigorous antidote. Duty waits for a closer definition, and for a sanction deeper than the terms of a utilitarian philosophy or positivist ethic. . . . . .

"Whatever the faults of Calvinism, it has never allied itself with ease and self-indulgence. It has been the nurse of heroic souls, and has never played with the perilous expedients of compromise. Its coveted honor was to recognize the clear tones of duty, 'stern daughter of the voice of God,' in every walk of life. 'The Puritan,' as Dr. Watson says, 'feared God with all his soul, and that exhausted his capacity for fear; the face of man he did not fear.' Now, can we cultivate this temper that transfigures moral codes in the light of the eternities and of the presence of God without a return to the conception of the relations between the divine and the human out of which it grew? That others besides theologians suspect that a revival of the Calvinistic principle lies in the springs that issue in a revival of national righteousness is illustrated in a recent appreciation by Professor Dowden of the work and mission of Rudyard Kipling, in which the Calvinistic temper of Mr. Kipling's spirit is definitely marked. We may reasonably express a presentiment, therefore, that a new Puritanism will spell for us and our children a new Calvinism."

Entering the region where Calvinism "breathes its native air"—the region of distinctly theological thought—the writer finds the atmosphere "charged with energies that seem likely to gather themselves more readily into the modes and movements of the Calvinistic principle rather than into those of any other system." From many indications he is impressed with the prescience of an approaching dogmatic revival:

"Confessions are not wanting of the need of a more dogmatic basis of ethics than that afforded by utilitarianism, by the altruistic principle, or by a sensitive mysticism. Each of these has had its vogue. But ultimately it is evident that a religion that expresses itself only in subjective experience or practical will is insufficient, and readily resolves itself into an unacknowledged yet real agnosticism. A religion that withdraws itself from the precincts of the intellect, defines itself in spiritual instincts and in mystical and ethical enthusiasm, and regards the contents of consciousness as an adequate authority, is construed by Calvinism into a religion without God. It is this tendency to be content with experience, to shun dogmatics, to suspect all precision of language, to evade the supernatural by concentrating religion too exclusively in its human subjects and products, that will give the opportunity to Calvinism, when the inevitable reaction strengthens toward a return to the immediate dependence on the divine."

IS THERE A DECLINE IN THE PULPIT?

A RECENT writer in considering this question holds that the answer must depend upon what is meant by the word "decline." He denies that the pulpit as an instrumentality is inherently defective, or is less adapted than it has been to the work of propagating the Gospel. But he is "reluctantly forced to the conclusion that there *has* been a decline" if the question is put thus: "Does it [the pulpit] exert the power for good that it once did, or has there been a decline in its actual efficiency?" He presents the facts upon which he bases his conclusion (*Union Theological Seminary Magazine*, Richmond, October) as follows:

"(1) There is the widely felt and acknowledged necessity of providing other attractions than those of the preached word to draw men to the sanctuary. In not a few churches the *music* is the chief feature, the singer and his selection being more prominent than the preacher and his message. 'An attractive program' is the great desideratum, and much time and thought is spent in providing a treat for those who come.

"Church advertising has come to be one of the 'fine arts' of the day, and not only the daily papers, but even hand-bills are brought into requisition. Were it not pitiful and painful, it would be amusing to see the ingenious devices adopted to entice men to the house of God. . . . . .

"(2) Consider the complicated machinery of the modern church, and see how small a part is played by the preaching of the word. Indeed, it looks as if the seminaries will have to give up the work of trying to train men as preachers and teachers and train them as 'business managers' instead, and that 'aptness to teach' will have to give way to executive ability as a prime qualification. . . . . .

"(3) The loss of independence on the part of the pulpit. Time was when the minister, as a physician of souls, determined the matter and form of his pulpit ministrations; but how few now have a controlling voice in such matters! Certain lines of truth are tabooed, and he is as straitly bound as the presidential candidate by the platform upon which he is nominated. . . . . .

"(4) The change of attitude toward the pulpit. Reverence is by no means a distinguishing trait of the present age, and the pulpit perhaps has suffered most of all in this respect. Newspapers speak of 'pulpit performances' and 'pulpit stars' just as they do of the theater. The pew talks back at the pulpit as never before, and the tendency to criticize and challenge its utterances is very strong. To some extent it is a healthy change, and will doubtless prove beneficial in the end, but at the same time it indicates that the pulpit has provoked it by its own failure."

The writer proceeds to consider what may be the causes for the decline of power which these alleged facts indicate. He finds that the "lack of spiritual power" is one. Intellectual power, he says, is exercised at the expense of spiritual energy. Even more apparent causes than these, in his judgment, are:

"(2) Lack of deep conviction. The present is an age of

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doubt, and skepticism is in the very atmosphere, pervading every department of thought. It has invaded the sphere of religion, and the pulpit has not escaped.

"We do not now refer to those wholesale and shameless defections from fundamental truth in this and other lands which have attracted so much attention of late, but rather to that feeling of uncertainty, ofttimes unacknowledged and even unconscious uncertainty, as to matters of vital moment—the word of God—sin and salvation—the reality and necessity of the new birth, etc. The whole moral atmosphere is charged with it, and its vicious influence is seen on every side. It manifests itself ofttimes in the very tone of the pulpit, and its silence upon certain topics is ominous. . . . . .

"(3) Failure to preach the Gospel. It is the *Gospel* that is the power of God unto salvation; and if the Gospel be not set forth, then is preaching a vain and impotent thing. As well load a modern gun with a cabbage-head instead of an armor-piercing projectile and expect therewith to penetrate a steel-clad battleship, as to expect to overthrow Satan's kingdom with anything else than the Gospel. No matter how talented, cultivated, and eloquent the ministry may be, this defect is always fatal. Of this defect several phases may be noted:

"(*a*) In some quarters an emasculated Gospel is presented—'another gospel which is not another.' For instance, there are those who preach what is commonly called the Fatherhood of God, practically denying the atonement and all correlated doctrines. . . . . .

"It is a well-known fact that the Presbyterian Church in New York is dying, not by inches, but by great leaps and bounds—dying of galloping consumption. The panacea prescribed is the revision, or, rather, the rejection of those fundamental doctrines of grace embodied in the Presbyterian standards, whereas the failure to preach these very doctrines is the root of the whole trouble. . . . . .

"(*b*) Others again convert the pulpit into a lecture platform and the church into an entertainment bureau, where politics, political economy, science, sociology, philosophy, literature, and so forth, are discussed to the exclusion of the Gospel, and in some quarters churchgoers are as destitute of the Gospel as the dwellers in Central Asia. This is true not only of the North, but measurably so of the South as well. At least one instance could be mentioned of a pastor in Virginia who preaches on every novel that comes out, and from time to time discusses the works of Bulwer, Scott, etc. . . . . .

"(*c*) Again, there are numbers of pulpits occupied by men concerning whose piety and orthodoxy there is no sort of question, in which the fundamental doctrines of grace—repentance, the new birth, justification by faith, eternal judgment—these do not form the staple of the preaching. Politics, literature, science, etc., are eschewed as if infected with the plague, and the Bible still holds the place of honor; but it is the Bible as a literary production rather than as the *word of life* that is presented. It is a portfolio of charming bits of history and poetry; its dramatic scenes are unrivaled; its ethics beyond all comparison. It is full of sacred mountains, and sacred valleys, and sacred scenes, and sacred associations, but the great questions of sin and salvation are in the background."

Another cause assigned by this writer for the decline he sees in the pulpit is the failure of the church to secure always the best talent for service in the ministry. The church, he says, should be as inexorable in its demands and as rigid in its tests as the military and naval academies of the United States are. Failure to appreciate "the supreme importance of the pulpit" is also a cause of the deterioration in it, we are told:

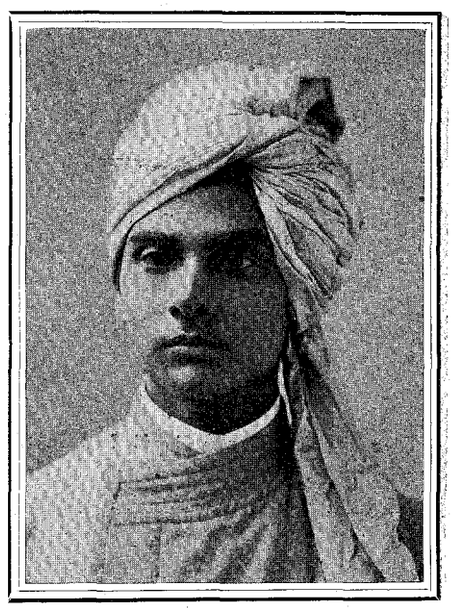
"Preaching is often made one of the subordinate duties of the ministry instead of its crowning functions. The amount of extra-pulpit work required of the modern minister is both phenomenal and appalling. He is expected to be the leader of every movement for the betterment of the race, and not even from the church sociable is he excused from attendance. There are committees to be met, societies to be kept in running order, addresses and lectures to be delivered, receptions to be attended, visits of ceremony, and so on, until the wonder is that he is able to preach at all. Much of this is perhaps unavoidable, but if there is to be any efficiency in the pulpit, there must be time for preparation for it."

The conclusion of the writer is that: "The *fact* of preaching is not what's the matter; it may be the *kind* of preaching. And we may have to shrivel our kind to shreds and trample it under our feet and cry to God for another kind, before the dead come forth, or the city's stench grows sweet, or the critics join in intelligent and believing acceptance of the word of God as the only infallible rule of faith and practice."

WHO IS THE SAVIOR OF SOULS?

THIS question has been asked and discussed since the first dawning in human minds of the nature of the soul, says a writer in the Madras *Brahmavâdin* (August). It is the distinguished Brahmin propagandist, Swami Abhedananda, who makes the statement, and he resolves the question into three divisions as follows:

"First, who can really be called a savior? Second, from what, and in what way, is a soul to be saved? Third, what is the true nature of the soul? These three points must be understood very clearly before we are able to discuss the main question at issue; that is, who is the savior of souls?



SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.

"Three great spiritual leaders of the world are worshiped to-day as the saviors of mankind by the peoples of different countries. One was of Semitic origin, and the other two appeared amongst the ancient Aryans who inhabited India. The one is known as Jesus the Christ; the other two are Buddha and Krishna. Each of these Saviors is recognized by his followers as the Incarnation of God on earth. The followers of these Saviors worship their masters as God Himself. The general belief in India is that, like Jesus the Christ, Buddha and Krishna also possessed the divine powers of atoning for sins and of leading suffering humanity through different paths to the abode of eternal happiness and everlasting life.

"As the followers of Jesus the Christ hope to be saved from sin and eternal suffering through their sin-atoning Master, so the followers of Buddha and Krishna expect to reach the highest ideal of life, the ultimate goal of religion, through the paths laid down by *their* divine Masters. Altho each one of these is worshiped as the Savior of the world, still the idea of salvation, the true meaning of the word salvation, and the methods of attaining to it are understood differently by the followers of each of these three great Incarnations."

The writer proceeds to an examination of the Christian belief in Christ as the Savior:

"The whole idea of Christ's being the Savior of the world and of individual souls is most intimately connected with the theory that each individual soul is born in sin and is destined to suffer. Being born sinful, it has no power to save itself from the inevitable results of sin which was committed, not by itself, but by the first man; consequently it needs the help of the innocent, holy Son of God, who came down from heaven to rescue sinful souls by taking upon himself the burden of their guilt and suffering its results in his own person. It is often said that before one accepts Jesus the Christ as the Savior of souls he must believe that he was born in sin; that the very nature of his soul is sin-

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ful; that he can not redeem himself; that he has no power to obtain salvation save through external help; and he must have absolute faith in the theory of vicarious atonement: through that faith alone he will go to heaven and be free from all sin and suffering. No one is allowed to ask any question regarding any of these points; he must accept the doctrine or suffer the consequences. There is no other alternative. . . . . .

"As long as we believe in the special creation of man at some particular time by some extra-cosmic being, in his temptation and fall, in the transmission and inheritance of sin as that of some positive thing like wealth or property; so long we are bound to believe that the individual soul is born in sin, that it has no power to save itself from punishment, that it needs help from outside; so long we are forced to accept the idea of vicarious atonement. Modern science has shown that this world was not created at any special time. The doctrine of evolution has thrown that theory into the background; so we are not obliged to accept the account as given in Genesis. Modern geology has proved that man appeared as early as the tertiary period, more than 10,000 years ago; therefore we need not concern ourselves about the temptation and fall of man, perhaps 4,000 years later. Satan is already entombed in the grave of the nineteenth century, so we need not talk about the inheritance of sin. First of all we are not bound to inherit the sins of our parents; consequently nothing can force us to accept the theory of vicarious atonement. Let us throw aside all the dogmas and superstitious beliefs with which we have burdened our minds from childhood; let us forget for a moment that we are born in sin and that our nature is sinful. All such ideas do not bring any good to humanity; they make us more sinful; they keep us on the plane of sin and wickedness, because the power of thought is tremendous. 'What thou thinkest, thou shalt become,' is the saying of all sages. If we constantly think of ourselves as sinful, as born in wickedness, and to be punished eternally, then by the power of thought we make ourselves sinful. There is no hope for us to be better until we forget these things."

It is the "Atman"—the Divine Spirit in each individual soul—which saves mankind, says this writer:

"The appearance of this Atman or Divine Spirit as the limited ego is sometimes described as the fall of the divine spirit within the limitations of phenomenal existence. This appearance of the absolute as relative individual ego through the power of ignorance is described in the Old Testament, in a crude mythological way, as the fall of Adam, the personified pure and perfect image of God. Ignorance is Satan. Through the influence of the magic power of ignorance or *Avidyâ*, or nescience, as it is called in Vedanta, the Eve or *Buddhi* or understanding is overcome. The Adam, or Divine nature, or Atman, through the association of *Buddhi*, or imperfect understanding, falls from Paradise, *i.e.*, appears as individual ego, losing for the time being the consciousness of the absolute and becoming selfish and miserable. This, according to the teachings of Vedanta, is the spiritual meaning of the fall of man. The fallen ego will recover its absolute state through the help of the Atman which is described as Christ. This is the whole secret of true Christianity. The ego is the apparent, or selfish man. Buddha called this Atman, Truth, and the apparent man, Soul. Who can save the apparent man except the Real man, or Atman, or Truth? There is no other Savior of the Soul from this attachment to body and senses, from the bondages of ignorance and their results; and the way of salvation is the knowledge of Atman, with the consequent surrender of the limited ego. If the Soul, realizing its divine nature, tells any unawakened soul: 'Thou art spirit; thy true nature is divine'; then that true soul acts as the greatest friend and he is called the savior of the unawakened soul. As the Incarnations of God, like Krishna, Buddha, Christ, and others, declared this truth to the world through their divine personality and power, they are called the greatest friends of mankind, the Saviors of the world. Still we must not forget through the zeal of our loyalty to and reverence for those great souls, that they merely point out the right paths of God-consciousness, and that the true Savior of the apparent ego is the Atman. Even the great souls like Jesus the Christ could not bring into the right path—to God-consciousness—those who were not ready for such teaching."

Swami Abhedananda brings his article to a conclusion in these words:

"There is no Savior in the world except the Truth. Have confidence in Truth, altho you may not be able to comprehend it, altho you may suppose its sweetness to be bitter, altho you may shrink from it at first. 'Trust in the Truth.' Where is that Truth to be found? Not in temples, not in churches or mosques, not in books or creeds or sayings of this or that prophet, but in the depth of your own hearts. Search within. It is the Atman, the Self, the Soul of souls. Therefore the Vedanta says: 'One should save himself by his own Self or Atman; never should one let himself sink in the ocean of birth and death. For Atman or Divine Self is the greatest friend and Savior of the Soul.'"

DOES THE CHURCH "OWN" SUNDAY?

THE reason for the observance of the Sabbath has been variously found—in the constitution of the universe, in the nature of men, in the reign of the Sinaitic law, and in the propriety of continuing a memorial of Jesus's resurrection. Rev. Herbert D. Cone, writing in *The Presbyterian* (November 20), rests his demand for a religious observance of the day upon all of these; but he puts his case in a rather unusual way. In his view, Sunday belongs to the church. It is her creation, and today she is defending it against "indifferent use and the grasping enjoyments of an irreligious race." He says:

"It is a good thing once in a while to stop and consider the claims of time-honored institutions and the attitude toward them. The Sabbath is one of these legacies from the past. The day of rest is a possession of the church. She gave it to the civilized West and keeps it in existence. As her peculiar possession, it is taken and used as people wish. To defend this day of rest, the church has fought and still must fight with all her powers. It may come as part of her rich gift of redemption, but no matter—it is her property, and she has some right to it.

"Now, to take it, enjoy its privileges and use it for selfish purposes without a thought of the church and her rights, is just as honorable as to stand on Bunker Hill and insult the heroes who won the American independence. . . . . .

"The church owns Sunday. She gives it to the State to use, but its existence depends on her strength and defense. As a privilege lent to the age, it is one of the mean sides of human practise to use it and make no return. It is a shrewd practise of robbing the church and comes under the denunciations of the law, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"Such a way of treating the problem of Sunday may be unusual, but it is the true one. The church has some rights which men must recognize, and that, too, in ways to appeal to persons who do not dream of what the church is or does for mankind. If it were possible to restrict the rest of Sunday to the people and homes within the limits of the church and a work-day for all others, there would be a mad rush for church membership. The restriction is removed, but the principle remains. No one has any valid claim on the privileges of Sunday who has not identified himself with the church of Jesus Christ. If once this fact could be made a part of the belief of the age, it would prove a revelation to the masses of men and a decided stimulus to the power, place, and blessing of the church in the life of the world."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to *Shin Bukkyo*, a leading Japanese periodical, more than 300 Buddhist journals and reviews are published in that country. It mentions some of them as follows: "One of the most remarkable is the *Bukkyo Maishu Shimbun* (Buddhist Weekly) which has for its program the reconciliation of the old and the new Buddhism. The *Chuo Korom*, another widely read publication, discusses not only the Buddhist questions, but also devotes a good deal of space to sociology and political economy. The *Myoshu* has the reputation of being the standard literary review and its editors and writers are men of high standing in the world of letters."

THE Rev. Algernon Cropsey, rector of a Protestant Episcopal church in Rochester, N. Y., does not, according to the Boston *Herald* (October 30), believe in propagandism of the tenets of his church in the Philippines. He says, to quote *The Herald*: "The people of the island are Christians, and have been Christians for generations. In every village is a Christian congregation with its Christian pastors, and Christian bishops have oversight of the churches. He thinks, therefore, that our entrance into that field will be of the nature of an intrusion. We will not be preaching the Gospel to the heathen, but to Christians, which, in the present state of affairs, is both useless and dangerous. Mr. Cropsey has serious doubts if we can better the work of the Roman Catholic Church there, and he doubts if the form of Christianity we introduce will be welcomed."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN CHINA?

CONTINENTAL journals are beginning to have severe "heart searchings" as to the actual benefit of the combined European operations in China. The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* (Shanghai) has been complaining for the past six months that the prospects for German trade in China are now no better than they were before the war. What guarantee, it asks, has the Occident obtained that last year's outrages will not be repeated? Commenting on the attitude of this Far Eastern organ, a correspondent of the Berlin *Koloniale Zeitung*, lately returned from the Far East, says:

"Every one seems to be still in complete ignorance of the value of the harvest for which we have made such sacrifices. The few paragraphs of the peace protocol are not calculated to give us an insight into the future. We know well enough that Chinese promises are very seldom kept, and we know also that, in consequence of our conduct during the past year, the Chinese have learned to hate the Germans more than any other foreigners."

Once, the same correspondent continues, the Celestials thoroughly respected Germany and her sons, but now things are different:

"The Chinese know that a German was commander-in-chief of the allies, and that a large proportion of these were German; but, alas! they also know that with this powerful machinery we accomplished practically nothing in a purely military way. Probably the Chinese do not suspect that political reasons have hampered our freedom of action. If they do so suspect, they see in our moderation only fear—fear of other Powers. So, looking upon the matter from any side, it is plain that we have lost much in the eyes of China."

This loss of respect has seriously compromised the prospects of German merchants in the Far East, we are told. The revolutionary elements in China are regaining courage:

"Now that most of the allies have gone, the scattered Boxers and other banditti are gradually reassembling. The bands are yet small and they prudently avoid contact with us. But when the time is ripe—probably next May or June—we shall have a repetition of last year's experience. This is the confident expectation of many Europeans in China who are already beginning to ask what will be the outcome."

The French press, also, is apparently beginning to ask whether the Chinese game has been worth the candle. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) publishes a letter from its Peking correspondent, from which we quote as follows:

"Syndicates are buying land, erecting buildings, accumulating goods. A rumor that iron has been discovered in some distant province is quickly followed by the formation of a prospecting company. To-morrow it will be copper, the next day cobalt, next week tin, antimony, zinc, silver. . . . We can already foresee the time when our technical schools will not be able to supply the demand for engineers. But, before all this labor and outlay of capital, stands a big interrogation point. Will China ever 'open' or will it not? Will the Chinese adopt our methods or cling to those of the censor Li Seh, who in 250 B.C. advised farmers to 'employ the poor to draw their plows instead of using oxen'?"

Europe, this writer declares, is fast awaking to her mistake:

"Germany, the most enthusiastic, is bewailing her lost illusions. Her Shan-tung, which she pictured glittering with precious metals, is a poor country with more chestnut-trees than gold nuggets. The indemnity which William II. will receive from Kwang Su will barely meet the expenses of the war. His fleet and army will have cost him 40 millions [francs]. His imports into China do not exceed 43 millions. . . . Ah! if China would 'open' to beer and beet sugar! But she shows no signs of doing so."

Field-Marshal von Waldersee, continues this writer, congratulates himself on the moral and material results of his campaign. But "he has convinced no one but himself, if he has even done that. His expedition satisfied nobody,—neither the humanitarians who shuddered at the abuse of the sword, nor the soldiers who lamented their enforced inactivity after the sieges of Tien-tsin and Peking."

And old China, concludes the correspondent, after having been conquered and reduced to shameful impotence, is on her feet again. She has a few more ruins, that is all, and the dust of centuries will fall on them; but China will still stand."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADIAN AND BRITISH COMMENT ON RECIPROCITY.

THE Canadian and British press has been indulging in a good deal of speculation as to what Congress will have to say on the question of reciprocity treaties. The journals of the Dominion are evidently very anxious for reciprocal trade arrangements with the United States. *The Witness* (Montreal) refers to the treaty between this country and Canada which lasted from 1854 to 1866, and remarks:

"Tables compiled and published by the Treasury Department show that trade with Canada was doubled as soon as the treaty went into operation. One would think this evidence enough of the beneficence of that treaty to both countries. But no; the protectionist mind is possessed of a fixed idea that all trade only going one way is profitable, while all that goes the other way is purely a source of loss, and so the statisticians have to deduct the one from the other before they know whether their trade with any country is profitable or not. Singularly enough, it is when they send to a country more than they get from it that they think they are gaining, and when they get from it more than they sent it that they think they are losing."

All this bother over reciprocity, it concludes, in a nation so strong industrially as the United States, appears like "the anxiety of a hen when she sees her beloved ducklings following their nature and taking to the water for the first time."

The Toronto *World* does not have much hope that the Senate will permit reciprocity to be adopted. As for the American senators, it says, while tariff conditions remain as they are at present they will do nothing at all:

"Canada should shape its trade policy on the supposition that the United States tariff will not be modified in our favor, for it certainly will not unless we adopt an aggressive policy which will force the United States to do something in order to hold its trade with this country."

The Saturday Review (London) arraigns both England and the United States for not adopting reciprocity treaties, which, it says, are the policy of almost all the civilized world. Says this London journal:

"Quasi free trade in England is as unfair to England as the impregnable wall of American tariffs is arrogant and against the comity of nations. Trade between nations ought not to be a warfare but a mutual interchange of products which shall be just to all. A great nation can not allow its industries to be ruined by the unprincipled underselling by another nation, as the small shopkeeper is ruined by the competition of an unscrupulous new arrival. That is the spirit in which America was carrying on her competition against the rest of the world. Naturally the rest of the world resented it and took such measures against it as were possible. England alone, theory-ridden, looked on helplessly. At the moment when it became doubtful whether these self-protective measures would suffice, or whether tariff wars should destroy the friendship of nations, Mr. McKinley seems to have perceived the danger to his own country and the world. There is no babble of free trade anywhere but in England. Mr. McKinley foresaw the era of reciprocity. Will England produce a statesman of equal perspicacity and courage to declare that

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she must conserve her interests as other nations are conserving theirs? . . . . . .

"A war of tariffs is several generations behind the times, while free trade is, to say the least, an indefinite number of generations ahead of any possibility. Yet if it were not for the recent remarkable conversion of America, or at least the American President, whose action did more than that of any other man to make a tariff war probable, we might suppose that the era of this kind of warfare had opened or had come again."

Until the struggle of "industry against agrarianism" is finished, says *The Spectator* (London), we see but little hope for reciprocity:

"It is at least possible that the reciprocity from which the Americans hope so much will prove to be impracticable unless the whole of their farming population, which has a keen desire to extend its markets, consents, in the interest of the industrials, to be left out in the cold,—a good deal to ask from any body of voters with a controlling majority. Agrarianism, in fact, over half the world is blocking the way to reciprocity, or any other device for the freer interchange of products, whether raw or manufactured."

What exactly Mr. McKinley meant to do with his policy of reciprocity no one knows, says the London *Review of Reviews*:

"It is left for Mr. Roosevelt to read into the dead President's words pretty much what interpretation he pleases. In what particular way it may be possible for the United States to barter reductions in its own tariff against similar reductions in the tariffs of other nations is not quite clear; but the drift of Mr. McKinley's meaning is obvious enough. The long-anticipated slump in American protection is at hand. President Roosevelt, who some years ago was an avowed free trader, will apply himself *con amore* to the task which he has inherited from his predecessor. There is a curious parallel between Mr. McKinley and Sir Robert Peel. Each took office as the champion of protection, and each met a sudden death almost immediately after he had committed himself to the reversal of the policy with which he had previously been associated."

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN.

THE recent visit of the Japanese statesman, Marquis Ito, to the United States, for the purpose, it is currently reported, of floating a loan on the American market, has called attention anew to the general financial and economic condition of the island empire. During the past year there has been considerable newspaper discussion of an assumed financial crisis in Japan. *Japan and America*, the new journal published in this city (in both English and Japanese), "in the interests of cordial Japanese-American relations," maintains that no financial crisis has existed in Japan. The financial changes made necessary by the obligations incurred in the war with China presented new problems and caused some confusion; but Japanese statesmen soon proved themselves equal to the task of readjusting economic conditions and safeguarding the empire. The speculative spirit developed by the war with China is also, it declares, responsible for the unsettled financial conditions. Commenting on the recent celebration of the birthday of the Mikado (November 3), *Japan and America* observes:

"Most of the work of the transformation of Japan has been done by his hand, or conceived by his brain, and carried out by his direction and energy. It will always be remembered that Mutsuhito was the first of the rulers of Asia to grant to his people the benefits of Western civilization. He was no mere imitator of the West, ready to swallow every new idea that came from Europe or America. But he realized, with the sagacity and foresight of a true statesman, that Japan could not advance along the old lines; that in order to keep abreast of the Western nations she must adopt their methods. The spirit of Japan was not, however, sunk in the transformation. It was wisely preserved, and quickened into life the institutions and ideas borrowed from the West."

The *Herald* (Kobe), published in English, believes that Japan's industrial slowness is perfectly natural. Like all countries new to the modern system of industrial development, she has immense resources without sufficient capital to avail herself of their benefits." The *Chronicle* (Kobe) believes that foreign capital has feared to enter Japan principally on account of the "red tape of the real-estate law system." The language, based as it is upon principles so widely different from almost all other tongues, has been an obstacle in the way of close commercial relations with the Western world. In an article on this necessity for foreign capital in Japan, *The Register*, published in Tokyo, in both Japanese and English, admits that the present financial condition of the empire is bad. The writer attributes this condition mainly to overtrading and overspeculation. He says:

"Because of these the life is being squeezed out of many sound enterprises by the impossibility of obtaining accommodation at reasonable rates. As the foreign banks and foreign capital have no place in the internal commerce of the country, the commercial system is severed from that of other countries, and whereas the monetary relations of Western countries is such as to maintain an equipoise, the tendency is to draw away the gold from Japan to satisfy demands abroad."

This writer suggests as a remedy for this that greater freedom be given to foreign capitalists to invest in Japanese banks, railways, and other industrial enterprises. Commenting upon this article, *The Overland China Mail* (Hongkong) declares that, beyond and beneath all other causes operating to keep foreign capital out of Japan, is the anti-foreign sentiment of the people. This, says *The Mail*, must be changed before Japan can expect any financial help from the rest of the world. The future of Japan, declares the native journal, the *Jimmin* (Tokyo), lies in the development of her manufacturing industries. The *Économiste Français* (Paris) and the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) publish analytical studies of the trades-union question in the Mikado's empire. The writer of the *Économiste's* article, M. Paul Robiquet, believes that, in the near future, Japan will make valuable contributions to the world's social and labor legislation. The *Jiji Shimpo* (Tokyo) maintains that it is only Japan's vital interest in her industrial prosperity that keeps her from war with Russia. It compares the empire to a man of property and Russia to a loafer. Without intending any discourtesy to its northern neighbor, this journal declares that the comparison is a very apt one, when one considers the relative positions the two states would occupy in event of war. As quoted in *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) the *Jiji* continues:

"Russia has practically nothing to lose. Even supposing that she were defeated, the worst that could happen to her would be to lose a portion of Siberia, which is a semi-barren region; whereas Japan, if defeated, might lose Kiushiu or Hokkaido or Shikoku."

It is the *Jiji's* opinion, continues *The Mail* editorially, that the *vacuus viator* among nations is always ready to fight, whereas the country with large material interests is careful to avoid a quarrel. "Russia is circumspect enough in Europe where her interests are seriously involved; but in the East she occupies, especially toward England and Japan, a position which may be compared with that of the loafer *vis-à-vis* the man of property."

The announcement made recently that the Russian Government has at last completed the vast network of railways which gridiron Siberia and bring the Pacific within a comparatively few days of St. Petersburg, leads the *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) to remark that it was Japan and not China which caused Russia to hasten. It says:

"In the first place, there is the desire to postpone indefinitely a conflict with Japan and England by establishing a military equilibrium between Russia and these Powers in the Far East.

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To gain this end, Russia must be in a position to concentrate a large military force at Port Arthur with a rapidity which, without the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway, would be out of the question. Japan is always in the way."

The *Novoye Vremya* is reported by the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* as practically admitting that this fear of Japan has been the moving cause of the increased speed which the Russian Government has demanded of the engineers in the construction of the railway.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE November number of the *Marine Rundschau* (Berlin), which is more or less inspired by the German naval authorities, contains a long criticism of the recent British naval maneuvers. The writer comes to the conclusion that the reserve squadron, as now organized, "would not be able to defend the Channel and its commerce against a numerically weaker, but modern hostile fleet." The maneuvers have shown, the writer believes, that "good reconnoitering and intelligence service have been sadly neglected by England as well as by other countries during recent years." On the whole, however, the writer concludes that "the British navy possesses in every respect a capable personnel and adequate material, and that it stands as a model in the management of a combined fleet." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* recently contained a long article questioning the fighting capacity of the entire British navy. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, the semi-official organ, publishes a reply to this, in which, after a detailed analysis of the fighting potentialities of the British and German navies, it says:

"Nothing would be more perverse or shortsighted on our part than, by disparagement of the first naval power of the world, to reply to the long discarded contempt of the British for our young navy. Every attempt to mislead German public opinion in this questionable direction should be combated and confuted."

A Russian opinion of England's naval power, somewhat different from the foregoing, is given in the semi-official *Novoye Vremya*, of St. Petersburg. Commenting on the British occupation of Egypt, this Russian journal says:

"If the British were ordered to put an end to their 'temporary' occupation of Egypt, they would be obliged to yield gracefully. They are in the habit of maintaining, however, that, while their army is engaged with the Boers, their fleet still dominates the seas. This argument, we believe, is intended as a consolation—a small one at that—for a small minority of British statesmen. The British fleet is indeed numerically superior to any other foreign fleet; but it becomes inferior when it faces the combination of two great powers, and under the circumstances the British fleet would be compelled to confine itself to the defense of the coasts of Great Britain, because the country would not be able to repel the forces of the enemy, once landed. Concerning allies, England would find none, because the restitution of Egypt to the Sultan and the neutralization of the Suez Canal are so important for the Powers, that they would act against their interests in contracting an alliance with England."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE STILL IN OPPOSITION.

THE tone of confidence of the German ambassador in addressing President Roosevelt to the effect that the Kaiser's Government has no intention whatever of acquiring sovereignty in any part of South America, is not reflected in the European press. The *Berliner Zeitung*, it is true, as well as a few other journals, have welcomed the declaration; but the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the conservative organ of the capital, has declared again and again that no faith can be placed in mere protestations. President Roosevelt and the German ambassador are mentioned by name among those who "protest too much." This German daily continues:

"The circumstance [assertion of official friendship] is certainly very gratifying; but exaggerated hopes must not be based upon it. Exchanges of courtesies are always to be valued, but they are by no means the chief factors in the relations subsisting between two great powers."

Anticipations of the President's message, and of its effect on Congress, seem to have once again drawn the attention of Europe to the Monroe Doctrine and South America, with special reference to Germany.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) doubts Germany's sincerity in disclaiming designs upon South America, and observes:

"The territorial expansion of European countries presents itself, as is well known, under two different aspects. Those nations which did not appear upon the scene too late to share in the partition of the earth, and which, consequently, possess colonies, send to them their surplus population. England is the most conspicuous instance of such a country. Those powers which, on the contrary, have only weak or insignificant colonies and yet have a rapidly increasing population, send their emigrants to lands not subject, politically, to themselves. This is especially true of Germany. Until recently the United States of America chiefly attracted the Germans. Many, however, went to South America, especially to Brazil. . . . The Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul became so strongly Germanized that the Germans there could almost believe themselves at home. Such is the origin of the phenomenon which, accentuating itself from year to year, has at last led to the present situation. The German press to-day accuses the North Americans of artificially stimulating alarm among the South Americans in order to win them over to the Monroe Doctrine, the New World's palladium against the Old. It is certain that this state of mind in the Brazilians with reference to the Germans is dexterously exploited in New York, but the occasion is less artificial than they affect to believe in Germany."

The London *Spectator* proposes that Great Britain give formal adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, adding that the United States might propose it to the rest of the Powers for endorsement, which, in *The Spectator's* opinion, they could hardly refuse.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.—The demands of the miners, according to *Le Correspondant* (Paris) can not be conceded. It censures the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry severely for its demagogical attitude toward a movement which threatens the very existence of the Government. "The Government has given much; it promised more, and fulfilment being delayed, the allies showed their teeth. Such is the record of the miners' agitation."

THE ALFRED MILLENARY.—This celebration suggests to the London *Standard* a connection between the work of the great king and the traits of the American people. It says: "Alfred was one of the first rulers to embody in concrete acts the thought that the common people have a right to be consulted about the great business of government. When foreign force threatened his country with destruction, when lawlessness threatened to sweep away civilization, he appealed to the people, and they heard and followed him gladly. He was one of the first rulers to reduce to everyday practice that conception of liberty regulated by law which the American nation has so conspicuously and successfully applied to human affairs. He saw that human rights were greater than the will of kings, and in the light of that truth he lived and acted."

HINT REGARDING THE BRIGANDS.—Regret at the delay in freeing Miss Stone is expressed by the *Neue Freie Presse*, which suggests, however, that our diplomatic agent in Bulgaria may not be aware of the best method of dealing with brigands. Therefore it quotes approvingly from *La Vie Illustrée* an anecdote of the late Bulgarian statesman Stambuloff. One of his agents had been carried off in a fashion suggestive of the case of Miss Stone. A few days later a clerk brought to Stambuloff a human ear. It had just come by mail. "This belongs to your captured agent," said the clerk. "It is sent you by the Greek brigand Dryas, who says the rest of the body will follow piecemeal unless you forward two hundred pounds immediately." Stambuloff laughed. "They want money?" he replied. "We have none for that purpose. But I can send the brigand his son's nose." The brigand's son had been placed under arrest a few days before. That very evening the nose was sent off by mail. Within a week there was a peaceable exchange of prisoners, both fortunately still alive, one, however, minus an ear and the other minus a nose.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Sons of the Sword."—Margaret L. Woods. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Into Heights Heroic."—Gardner S. Eldridge. (Eaton & Mains, $0.50.)

"Loiterings in Old Fields.—James B. Kenyon. (Eaton & Mains, $1.)

"The Times and Young Men."—Josiah Strong. (Baker & Taylor Co., $0.75.)

"Nature and Character at Granite Bay."—Daniel A. Goodsell. (Eaton & Mains, $1.50.)

"What Are We Here For?"—F. Dundas Todd. (The Photo-Beacon Company, $1.)

"New Canterbury Tales."—Maurice Hewlett. (The Macmillan Company.)

"School, College and Character."—Le Baron Russell Briggs. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.)

"Ethics of the Field."—George H. Palmer. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10.)

"Folly in Fairyland."—Carolyn Wells. (Henry Altemus Company, $1.)

"Hymns Historically Famous."—Nicolas Smith. (Advance Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"Bible Lessons for Little Beginners."—Mrs. Margaret J. C. Haven. (F. H. Revell Company, $0.75.)

"John Hall, Pastor and Preacher.—Thomas C. Hall. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"China in Convulsion."—Arthur H. Smith. (F. H. Revell Company, 2 vols., $5.)

"God Wills it."—William S. Davis. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Real World."—Robert Herrick. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"A Short History of the Mississippi Valley."—James K. Hosmer. (Houghton Mifflin & Co., $1.20.)

"The Crown of Thorns."—Edward Biedermann. (Open Court Publishing Company, $0.75.)

"The Man Who Knew Better."—T. Gallon. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"American Traits."—Hugo Münsterberg. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.60.)

"The Princess Cynthia."—Marguerite Bryant. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $1.20.)

"The Real Latin Quarter."—F. Berkeley Smith. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $1.20.)

"Chinese Boy and Girl"—J. T. Headland. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.)

"Victorian Prose Masters."—W. C. Brownell. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

To a Crow.

By EVELYN PHINNEY.

Thy breast triumphant 'gainst the wintry blast
Or the snow, following fast,
Thou cheerily dost sound thy trump forlorn
From the dead field of corn.

Naught daunted by the rough and frozen ground,
Thou takest thy way around;
Grotesquely waddling, loudly glorying,
Descanting on the spring.

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Distinctly sounds thine inventory rude
Of certain, future food:
Predictions where will rise from iron plain
The aisled and murmuring grain;

Clamorous forecasts from thy prophet beak,
Of plenteous store to seek
When thy smug, sentinel form shall follow, black,
The patient reapers' track.

What solemn conclave of thy kind shall stand,
That day, on the arable land!
Cocking wise eyes where once the scarecrow stood
Sentry to hardihood!

What comic copies of thyself shall wait
On the creaking pasture gate!
What a watchful eye, alert on them and thee,
Thy mate in the sycamore tree!

But now thou standest, only of thy kind,
In the rough winter's wind:
Proprietor unchallenged of the field,
Lord of its future yield;

Boaster of plenty, harbinger of ease,
'Mid the iorn, shivering trees;
Boist'rously jocular and well content,
Tho naught thy nourishment.

O bird indomitable, of raucous note
From winter-hoarsened throat!
Teach me thy courage, thy bold, common skill
Against all threatening ill.

Help me to meet, to bravely conquer, fate,
Tho, like thee, desolate;
Find in the wintry midst of misery
Joyance of days to be.

Teach me thy song derided, the refrain
Of jollity in thy strain;
Teach me thy note insistent, its full scope
Of quaint and strenuous hope.

Adieu, brave bird, adieu! and as thy flight
Hastens to meet the night,
So may our hearts, exultant, spring to greet
Fate's dark, swift-coming feet.

So may our souls, unfaltering, rise serene
Where doubt and death have been,
Into the night and silence; our last cry
A jubilant song, as Life goes hurrying by!

—In November *Atlantic*.

The Valley of Silence.

By FIONA MACLEOD.

In the secret Valley of Silence
No breath doth fall;
No wind stirs in the branches;
No bird doth call:
As on a white wall
A breathless lizard is still,
So silence lies on the valley,
Breathlessly still.

In the dusk-grown heart of the valley
An altar rises white:
No rapt priest bends in awe
Before its silent light:
But sometimes a flight
Of breathless words of prayer
White-wing'd enclose the altar,
Eddies of prayer.

—In *Fortnightly Review*.

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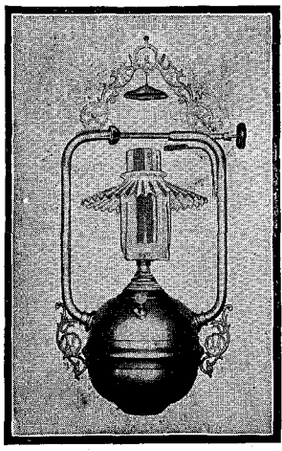

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Who?

By WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON.

Pulpit extravaganzist uncontrolled,
As heady as a wild ass racing free
And snuffing up the wind! So, scorning he
Pathway by other footsteps beaten, bold,
Through trackless regions, over mountains old,
He ranges where his own far footsteps flee
All following, since no mortal eye can see
How they to any clear direction hold!
But there at least he thunders on in tread
As masterful as wayward, and no less
Unweariable. And, strange thing to be said,
This wild-ass ranger of the wilderness
From each excursion brings some gospel bread
Wherewith the gaping, hungering soul to bless!

—In November *Critic*.

Sorcery.

By GUY WETMORE CARRYL.

"*Dieu soit loné, je suis donc revenu.*"—DE MUSSET.

Dawn! As the loosened curtain swings away,
The wide familiar wilderness of slate
Spread eastward lies monotonously gray,
Save where, reared thin and straight,
A spire of smoke climbs up against the light.
Slowly the prying fingers of the morn
Bring bit by bit to view a world new born—
The old world died last night!

How long, crouched low above a slender tongue
Of fitful fire, I watched my dream grow cold
I know not. At the twilight I was young;
The morning found me old!
My hopes new risen, my visions turned to tears,
In smoke I saw them, one by one, depart,
And, as the clock marked hours, upon my heart
Life scored as many years!

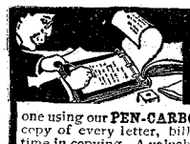
The perfume of the roses that she wore
Upon the heavy air is brooding yet:
Ere their dropped petals withered on the floor
The Fates bade me forget!
Ah, pleasant courts of Mammon, thronged and wide,
Ah, fair, false world, so kind, so cruel, so gay!
I loved you yesterday too well. To-day,
Crushed, I am cast aside.

And she—more gay, more false, more fair than all—
Whose doll I was, a puppet in whose plan—
Last night I saw her, laughing, at the ball
Throw down this broken fan.
I hold it now against the gaining light,
A paltry wreck of ivory and gauze,
Useless as I! Brother, good cheer!—because
The old world died last night.

The gray light steals across my study wall.
Shoulder to shoulder, banked in stalwart tiers,
They stand, my honest volumes, great and small,
My friends of other years.
The glass is empty, gone the little gain,
The flowers are faded, and the music played,
My place is here, not there, and, unafraid,
I face the future—sane!

I will fling wide the window, greet the sun,
Plan out my tasks, take up the broken strand,
And at the task this lesson, grimly won,
Shall work as prentice hand
And what is lost retrieve as best it may.
Dawn!—with the day I will amend, forget!
The old world died last night—and yet—and yet—
Ah, God, *hold back the day!*

—In November *Munsey*.



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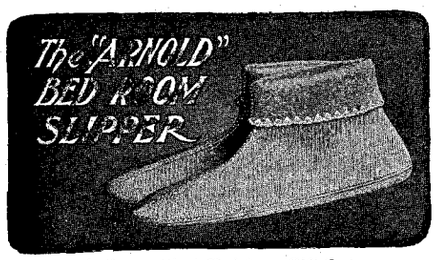

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PERSONALS.

"The Fighting Judge."—The politics of New York City has been much enlivened of late by the activities of Justice William Travers Jerome, whose "raids" upon the gambling-houses and notable record on the "stump" during the recent municipal campaign have already made him famous. Of the picturesque personality of the incoming district-attorney of New York, *The World* (New York) says:

"Like Roosevelt, Jerome has brought a poor physique up to the point where it works like a machine of iron. Small, slender, but wiry, the district-attorney-elect can work sixteen hours a day and thrive on it. He broke all records as a campaigner with a total of eighty-five speeches delivered at the rate of six each evening. Through it all his face never lost its ruddy color and his gray eyes blazed behind his spectacles as steadily as on the day he began.

"The morning after election he was up at eight o'clock, donning a white sweater and starting out for a five-mile walk at his country place, Lakeville, Conn.

"Judge Jerome is a steady reader, especially of books on sociological topics. He belongs to a few clubs, but is not seen at them often.

"For recreation he works as an amateur in a machine-shop in his home at Washington Heights or at Lakeville, for he has a work-room at each place. He turns golf balls as neatly as a cabinet-maker, and often volunteers his services as carpenter to the summer colony.

"He has a lathe in his assortment of tools which he calls a souvenir of the Jerome raids.

"While the raiding of pool-rooms by the judge was at its height last spring, he noticed a particularly fine machine in a little shop that he passed on his way downtown.

"'What's the price?' he inquired.

"The proprietor named a very low sum.

"'Well, I think I can afford to buy it then,' said the delighted judge. 'How does it happen to be so cheap?'

"'Er, to tell the truth,' said the shopkeeper, 'the owner of that lathe had it made to turn roulette wheels with. But since this Judge Jerome got busy he has decided not to make any more for a while.'"

The Czar and the Gamin.—The recent visit of the Czar to Paris has filled the Parisian papers with anecdotes. Here is one of the Czar's former visit:

One day he drove incognito to the house of President Loubet, then president of the Senate and while his companion went in to announce the visit, he amused himself by putting his head out of the carriage window and looking at the people who passed.

In spite of his incognito the Czar was recognized by a whistling urchin, who, seeing him sitting alone and at leisure, deemed the occasion appropriate for a friendly chat. So he approached, took off his cap, and said cheerfully:

"Good-day, sir. How is the Empress?"

The Czar was naturally much astonished, but he replied with a smile:

"Thanks, young man. The Empress is quite well and has enjoyed the trip very much."

The boy seemed glad to hear it, nodded a farewell, and went whistling on his way.

The Czar in narrating the incident said that he was much more embarrassed than the gamin appeared to be.

Roosevelt as a Humorist.—President Roosevelt, remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, possesses a sense

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Which Constantly Increases in Value.

You can't give a young, ambitious man a better or more acceptable gift than the means of self help. If it is a young man with a taste for mechanics, a young man who is making his own way in the world, you cannot offer him a better gift than a Scholarship in the American School of Correspondence at Boston, Mass. Glance over the Handbook that will be sent you upon request, and judge whether it is not a present worth the giving.

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Nearly all of our styles and materials share in this Sale.

Note these reductions:

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$24 Costumes reduced to $16.
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THE STORY OF THE HISTORY AND MANUFACTURE OF MUSIC BOXES.

It will no doubt interest DIGEST readers to learn something of the history and manufacture of music boxes. The first of these charming instruments were made about a century and a half ago in Geneva, Switzerland, and consisted of a brass plate on which were secured the mainspring barrel, a cylinder with projecting pins, and the steel comb or keyboard, which instead of being of one or two sections consisted of a number of small sections of two or three keys or teeth each firmly secured to a small brass plate which again was firmly screwed to the bed-plate. These earlier musical boxes were made in the form of snuff boxes with a tortoise-shell or metal casing, and the music was started by pressing a button in the side of the case. These small music boxes are still known as *tabatières* (snuff boxes) in the factories.

In the last fifty years the manufacture of music boxes has become an important industry, and there is a great gulf between the early *tabatière* and the splendid Orchestra Music Box with Bells, Drum, Castanets and Voix Celeste, besides the music rendered by the steel combs.

As LITERARY DIGEST readers know, the tone of a music box results from the rapid vibration of a steel tongue set in motion by a steel pin on a revolving cylinder; the volume, quality, and brilliancy, being dependent on the number of pins acting on comb teeth in unison and also on the tuning and quality of the comb or combs, the longer the comb and cylinder the greater number of keys or teeth it contains. Music Boxes with stationary cylinders play from one to twelve tunes. The one-tune movements are usually found in toy music boxes operated by turning a crank in the top of the box, while those playing two or three or four tunes are self-acting and are found in many surprise articles, such as musical steins, musical decanters which play when raised from the table, in albums and workboxes which send forth the strains of "The Stars and Stripes Forever" or "The Blue Danube Waltz" when opened; in chairs, fruit dishes, clocks, etc., etc.

These small instruments for many years were made by small manufacturers, who bought the *blanks* or mechanism from a factory making a speciality of this work, and finished the work in their homes; this work consisting of marking the cylinder, drilling the holes for the steel pins, putting in the pins, tuning the combs, adjusting them, etc., and often being assisted by members of their families. This system is still in vogue to some extent to this day.

The smaller music boxes are manufactured principally in St. Croix and the larger both in Geneva and St. Croix. The latter is a thriving town in the Juza Mountains, connected by rail with Lausanne and a delightful summer resort for tourists.

A number of years ago Messrs. Mermod Frères, a firm established in St. Croix in 1816 and represented in the United States by The Jacot Music Box Co., 39 Union Square, New York, in order to improve the quality of their manufactures decided to put up a plant sufficiently large to enable them to manufacture every part of their music boxes under their own supervision, and erected several large buildings which were equipped with the best American machinery obtainable, and at the same time the models then in use were greatly improved, new styles being introduced giving better results at greatly reduced cost. It was at this time that the Ideal Music Boxes were introduced. Formerly music boxes were made with six to twelve tunes on a cylinder, and sometimes the instrument was supplied with three, four, or even six of these cylinders; but additional cylinders could not be obtained without returning the music box to the factory, always an expensive and sometimes an impossible proposition. With the appearance of the Ideal Music Boxes this drawback disappeared. The construction of this movement is such that new cylinders can be had at any time from the warerooms of the Company or can be ordered with any combination of tunes desired from the factory. All "Ideal" cylinders play six tunes each and vary in length from 9 inches to 25 inches and in diameter in proportion. The mechanism is so simple and durable that many have been known to run for years without attention except an occasional oiling. Musically these instruments are very fine, the execution being remakably sharp and clear while the great length of cylinder and comb permits the introduction of many variations, runs, etc., which are rendered even more distinct by the use of the harp-zither attachment with which all these instruments are provided. Besides being of superior quality the "Ideal" has many improvements, such as coupled mainsprings, giving a playing time of 20 to 60 minutes with one winding; a tune indicator, a tune changer to change tunes at will, a safety check, and a speed regulator to regulate the tempo. The cases are of American manufacture, in oak or mahogany, and handsomely finished.

An important point of superiority of the "Ideal" over disc music boxes is that the tunes change automatically or can be made to repeat at will.

Our present low prices and extremely liberal terms will permit many to secure one of these fine instruments. Send in coupon at once.

For Only $2.00 Down—To Literary Digest Readers —A Beautiful MUSIC BOX

Even if you cannot play a single musical instrument; even if others about you cannot play, you can always, at any time that suits your pleasure, enjoy an unlimited variety of the sweetest music from this wonderful Music Box and

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In order to place this superb instrument within easy reach of LITERARY DIGEST readers, we make the remarkable offer of this $198 Music Box for only $100, payable $2 with coupon below, and the balance in instalments of $8 per month.

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We offer to LITERARY DIGEST readers for the next few weeks a limited number of Ideal Sublime Harmonie Interchangeable cylinder music boxes, playing 24 tunes, with four cylinders with six tunes each in a handsomely finished Oak or Mahogany cabinet 30 inches long by 15 wide and 11 high, with drawer to hold three cylinders. This instrument is self-acting, being operated by means of two powerful springs, giving a range of twenty minutes with one winding. Each cylinder plays six tunes in rotation, and each tune can be made to repeat at will; the tempo can be regulated by means of a lever. Additional cylinders of six tunes each can be had at any time from our regular stock lists, or made to order with any tunes desired.

The Ideal Music Boxes are remarkably fine, being the best and most durable made.

The tone of the Ideal Sublime Harmonie is of great depth and volume, as this instrument has two combs or keyboards, while the execution of the music is remarkably brilliant, owing to the large number of pins in the cylinders. These instruments are not liable to get out of order, and we guarantee them for one year, but with ordinary care they will last a lifetime.

We will ship this Music Box by freight or express on trial for ten days; if not satisfactory or as represented, it can be returned at our expense. *Delivered f. o. b. New York.*

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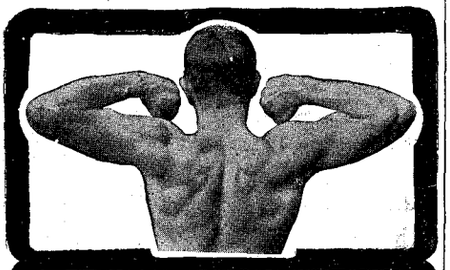

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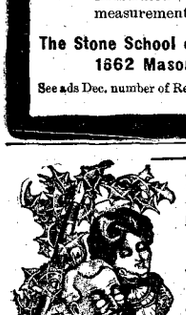

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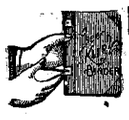

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of humor that is vigorous and sometimes almost grotesque. *It gives the following two incidents:*

"When he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the preparation for the Spanish War the Government was buying a number of yachts to be converted into torpedo-boats, despatch-boats, scouts, etc. Considerable intimacy existed between the family of President Roosevelt and that of one of the officers of the navy in the Department. The wife of this officer got a fancy she would like to have one of these beautiful little boats bear her name. There is a prejudice in the navy against giving a woman's name to a war-vessel of any type. It is believed to be unlucky. But the officer, who found it easier to face official prejudice than to resist the importunities of his better half, made the request of Mr. Roosevelt.

"The Assistant Secretary of the Navy hesitated.

"'It won't do,' he said. 'I would like to gratify your wife, but a woman's name won't do.'

"Then a thought occurred to him, and he relented. 'I will fix it,' he said. 'Tell your wife it will be all right.'

"The next day the boat was named:

"'The Vixen.'

"'I am going to put you in command of her,' said Mr. Roosevelt when he announced the name.

"Shortly after Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House a politician called upon him with reference to appointments. After the preliminary expressions of high esteem, unbounded admiration, and eternal loyalty, the politician began to disclose his business.

"'I want to speak to you about Mr. Blank, who holds a small office down in my district——'

"The politician didn't finish his sentence.

"'What!' exclaimed Roosevelt, interrupting him. 'Is that infernal scoundrel still in that place? I had some knowledge of him when I was Civil-Service Commissioner.'

"The politician acknowledged that Mr. Blank was still there and then turned the subject."

Henryk Ibsen's Manners.—The serious illness of Ibsen, which it is feared may result fatally, lends interest to the following facts about the personality of the great Norwegian dramatist, taken from an article by W. E. Curtis in the Chicago *Record-Herald*:

"Ibsen is so regular in his habits that the people of Christiania can set their watches by his coming and going. He leaves his house, which is near the

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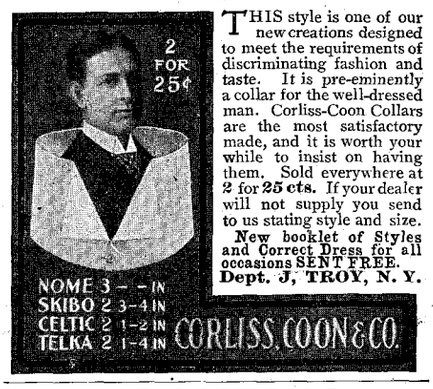

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center of the city, every morning precisely at half-past eleven o'clock, and always walks down the same street at leisurely pace, with great dignity, but an air of abstraction. At 11:45 he reaches the university buildings, and never fails to stop and compare his watch with the clock in the tower. The students would have an insurrection from curiosity if he should fail to appear at the stated time every morning. Having satisfied himself as to the accuracy of his watch, he proceeds to the Grand Hotel, where he enters the café, takes a special seat in a corner which is scrupulously reserved for him, and drinks a glass of what they call 'pjolter'—a sort of 'high ball' of whisky and soda.

"If anybody should be occupying his seat the waiters would clear it for him, but such a thing has never occurred. Every frequenter of the place knows the old man's habits, but nobody speaks to him and he seldom speaks to any one while there. He sips his 'pjolter' and reads the newspapers for an hour exactly. If any other patron happens to be reading the paper he wants, the waiter demands it, for Herr Ibsen can not be denied anything. His wishes have become so well known and his habits are so regular that it is not necessary for him to give any orders. He wants a certain newspaper when he takes his seat; when he has read that he wants a certain other paper, and then a third. He takes the Christiania dailies in the same order every morning, and if he has any time left gazes blandly over the company in a benevolent way, as if to say: 'I am here to be looked at, and you have only a few minutes more to gratify your curiosity.'

"One of Ibsen's peculiarities is his dress. He wears a very long black broadcloth coat reaching nearly to his heels, with a silk hat carefully polished, a broad, white muslin tie, and trims his hair and beard in a manner that suggests the late Horace Greeley. He is said to be very particular about his person, and takes an hour and a half every morning to dress, but during this time he does a good deal of thinking and makes penciled notes upon a tablet of paper while his patient and long-suffering valet stands by with his shirt or collar or trousers in hand awaiting his master's pleasure.

"Ibsen is as vain as a man can be, and, altho he never notices anybody on the street, loves to be stared at, and is especially gratified to have strangers call at his house and ask the privilege of seeing him. At the same time his manners are not gracious or attractive. He is afflicted with a natural diffidence and reserve which he can not overcome, and seldom appears to advantage in public or among strangers. On his seventieth birthday the students of the university formed a procession, marched to his house with torches, and presented him with an address of congratulation. Their reception was ungracious and awkward. He was provoked because he had received no notice of their visit and had been given no opportunity to prepare a reply."

Matchmaking Mr. Wu.—Many amusing stories have been told of the inquisitiveness of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington. His running fire of interrogation, tho at times exceedingly embarrassing, has been known to result happily for the victim, as the following story, told by the New York *Tribune*, indicates:

"Mr. Wu was a guest at a large gathering, and in the course of the evening was introduced to one of the débutantes of the season, a modest and charming little maiden of nineteen. The diplomat immediately took an interest in her past, present, and future, and after inquiring as to her age asked, 'And you're not yet married? Why aren't you? Wouldn't you like to be?'

"The girl blushingly replied that she had no objection to wedded life, but that nobody had yet offered himself as a life partner. She thought that satisfied Mr. Wu, who hurried away, but not so. A little while later the popular minister reappeared, accompanied by a young naval officer, lately out of the Academy, whom he introduced something after this fashion:

"Miss Washington, let me present Mr. Turret.

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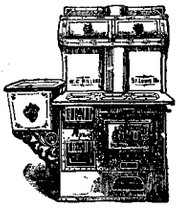

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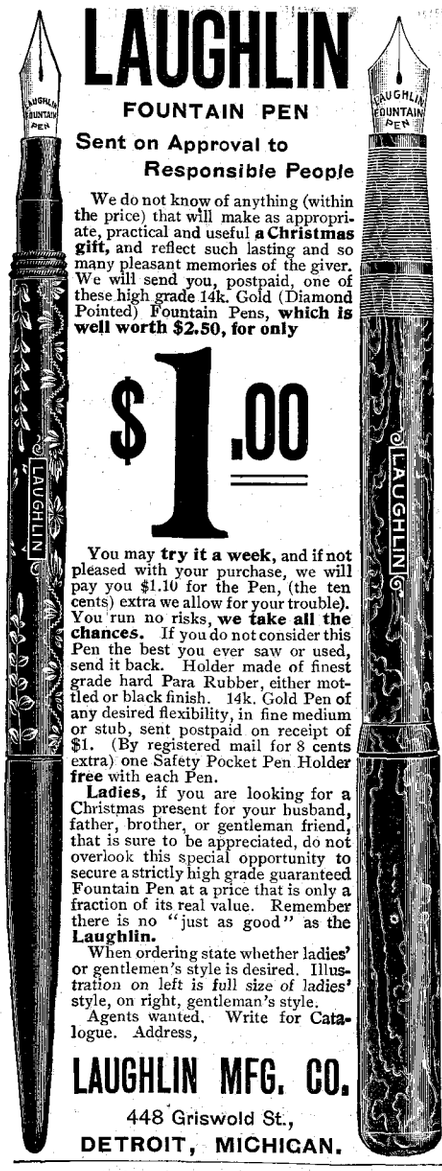

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He's not married either, and he wants to be, for he just told me so. You'd make a fine young couple, just suited to each other. I hope you'll be happy,' and with that the representative of the Clestial Empire withdrew, leaving an embryo admiral and possibly a future society leader blushing crimson and speechless with embarrassment.

"The best part of the story is that within a half year Wu's matchmaking bore fruit, and the young people were married."

Booker Washington and Social Equality.—The discussion recently aroused by the President's dinner to Booker T. Washington at the White House recalls an incident which Mr. Washington relates in his autobiography. He says:

"On one occasion, when I was making a trip from Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, being rather tired from much travel, I rode in a Pullman sleeper. When I went into the car, I found there two ladies from Boston whom I knew well. These good ladies were perfectly ignorant, it seems, of the customs of the South, and in the goodness of their hearts insisted that I take a seat with them in their section. After some hesitation I consented. I had been there but a few minutes when one of them, without my knowledge, ordered supper to be served to the three of us. This embarrassed me still further. The car was full of Southern white men, most of whom had their eyes on our party. When I found that supper had been ordered, I tried to contrive some excuse that would permit me to leave the section, but the ladies insisted that I must eat with them. I finally settled back in my seat with a sigh, and said to myself: 'I am in for it now, sure.' To add further to the embarrassment of the situation, soon after the supper was placed on the table one of the ladies remembered that she had in her satchel a special kind of tea which she wished served, and, as she said she felt quite sure the porter did not know how to brew it properly, she insisted upon getting up and preparing and serving it herself. At last the meal was over; and it seemed the longest one that I had ever eaten. When we were through, I decided to get myself out of the embarrassing situation and go into the smoking-room, where most of the men were, by that time, to see how the land lay. In the mean time, however, it had become known, in some way, throughout the car, who I was. When I went into the smoking-room I was never more surprised in my life than when each man, nearly every one of them a citizen of Georgia, came up and introduced himself to me and thanked me earnestly for the work that I was trying to do for the whole South. This was not flattery, because each of these individuals knew that he had nothing to gain by trying to flatter me."

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—*Brooklyn Life.*

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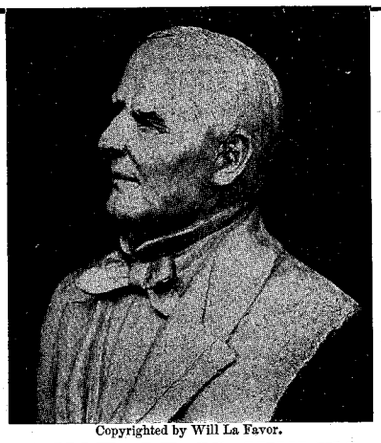

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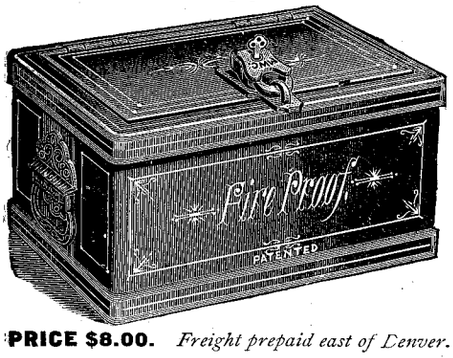

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HIS FAIR CLIENT: "Not at all. I'm used to it. I have a six-year-old son."—*Harlem Life.*

Short Rations.—OLD BOARDER: "What's for breakfast? Hope not ham and eggs again."

WAITRESS: "No, sir, not ham and eggs this morning."

OLD BOARDER: "Thank the stars! What is it?"

WAITRESS: "Only ham."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Reason.—REFORM MISSIONARY: "My poor fellow, what are you in prison for?"

PRISONER: "For not havin' enough political influence to git me out."—*Life.*

A Sick Answer.—"Good gracious! I'm afraid the ship's going down!" "'Twon't matter. Nothing stays down here."—*Life.*

The Situation in the South.—Some years ago, when Booker T. Washington went to Alabama, the colored people were taking considerable interest in politics, and they were very anxious that he should become one of them politically. One man, who seemed to have been designed by the others to look after Washington's political inclinations, came to him on several occasions and said, with a good deal of earnestness:

"We want you to be sure to vote jes' like we votes. We can't read de newspapers very much, but we knows how to vote, an' we wants you to vote jes' like we votes." He added:

"We watches de white man, an' we keeps watching de white man till we finds out which way de white man's gwine to vote; an' when we finds out which way de white man's gwine to vote, den we votes 'xactly de other way. Den we knows we's right."—*Exchange.*

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Exact Location.—MAMMA: "Johnny Jones, what have you in your mouth?"

JOHNNY: "Nothin'."

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JOHNNY: "No, I ain't; it's in me stummick!"—*The Chicago Daily News.*

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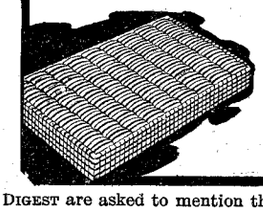

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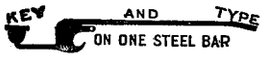

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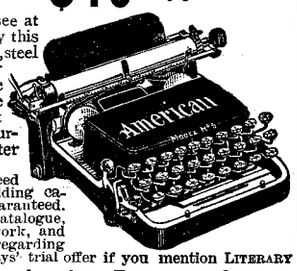

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My Caddie.—

Who is it sees beneath my sham,
And reads me as I truly am?
Who is it hears my duffer's "Pshaw"?
My caddie!

Who is the zealous chaperon
That hangs about with heart of stone
When Nell and I would be alone?
My caddie!

Who is it dogs my zigzag way,
And says which club I ought to play—
A hint I fear to disobey?
My caddie!

Who is it, when I would defy
And my own mode of playing try,
Oft proves he's wiser, far, than I?
My caddie!

Who is it, when I call out, "Fore!"
And then proceed to foozle sore,
But smiles as I "bad luck" deplore?
My caddie!

Who is it, when I make a shot
Which very dearly hits the spot,
Lays *that* to luck, as like as not?
My caddie!

Who knows I can not putt or drive,
Or go in less than ninety-five,
Except with Satan I connive?
My caddie!

And while I plow around, with grit,
And exercise my strength and wit,
Whom doth my golf most benefit?
My caddie!

—EDWIN L. SABIN, in *Puck*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

November 25.—A detachment of marines from the United States battle-ship *Iowa* reestablish transit across the Isthmus of Panama.

November 26.—An engagement is fought between Colombian Liberals, and Conservatives on the way from Panama to Colon, with heavy loss to both sides.

November 29.—The Colombian Liberals surrender Colon to Captain Perry of the *Iowa*, with the understanding that he hand over the city to the Colombian Government; renewed fighting is reported at Bohio.

November 30.—General Alban, representing the Colombian Government, enters Colon, with his troops, in triumph.

SOUTH AFRICA.

November 27.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of thirty-six Boers in the Transvaal.

November 30.—The Boers attack the British line of blockhouses on the Delagoa Bay Railway in force, but are repulsed; the British authorities in South Africa announce that no one will be permitted to land in South Africa hereafter without a permit.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 25.—The new temporary tariff on textiles, drawn up by the American, German, and Japanese importers cooperating with the China Association, is put in operation at Shanghai.

November 27.—In the Pan-American Congress, the Argentine delegation favors compulsory arbitration of all controversies, pending as well as in the future, and declares that the

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There are Thousands of Them Who Believe as this Woman Does.

Mrs. Ira Knowlton, of Butte, Montana, is a most enthusiastic convert to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a cure for obstinate stomach trouble. She says: "I had poor digestion nearly all my

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"Doctors told me I had catarrh of the stomach, but their medicines would not reach it, and I would still be a sufferer had I not, in sheer desperation, decided to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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"I bought a fifty cent box at my drug store and took two of the large tablets after each meal and found them delightful to take, being as pleasant to the taste as caramel candy. Whenever during the day or night I felt any pain or uneasiness in the stomach or about the heart I took one of the small tablets, and in three weeks it seemed to me as if I had never known what stomach trouble was.

"I keep Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the house and every member of our family uses them occasionally after a hearty meal or when any of us have a pain or ache in the digestive organs."

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congress will fail absolutely unless it solves this question.

The difficulties between Chile and the Argentine Republic are in process of adjustment, and no fighting is expected.

November 29.—Efforts to release Miss Stone and her companion, Madam Tsilka, prove fruitless; reports of her death are discredited at Constantinople.

November 30.—Owing to the opposition of the Southern viceroys and the death of Li Hung Chang negotiations between China and Russia have been dropped; preparations are being made in Peking for the return of the imperial court.

December 1.—A vast crowd attends a pro-Buller demonstration in Hyde Park, London, and resolutions of sympathy with the general are passed.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 25.—A delegation of Cubans call on President Roosevelt and urge the granting of immediate tariff reductions on the products of the island.

November 26.—Secretary Root, in the first section of his annual report, reviews the work of the army and discusses relations with Cuba, urging that a reciprocity arrangement be promptly made.

Twenty men are killed and twenty-seven injured by a boiler explosion in Detroit.

The report of Postmaster-General Smith, reviewing the operations of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, is made public.

Stuart R. Young, the retiring city treasurer of Louisville, suspected of defalcation, commits suicide.

November 28.—The Presbyterian committee on creed revision holds its first meeting in Washington.

A collision on the Wabash Railroad, near Seneca, Mich., results in the loss of eighty-four lives.

November 30.—The President appoints Thomas B. Ferguson governor of Okhlahoma, in place of William M. Jenkins.

The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission is delivered to Secretary Hay by Admiral Walker.

December 1.—Religious exercises, opening the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, are held at Charleston.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

November 25.—*Philippines:* Lieut. L. G. Van Schaick of the Fourth Infantry distinguishes himself by bravery in a Luzon engagement.

November 28.—Secretary Root's annual report, dealing with the government of the Philippines, is made public.

December 1.—The financial situation in the Philippines causes considerable alarm, and an enforced alteration of the Government parity is expected.

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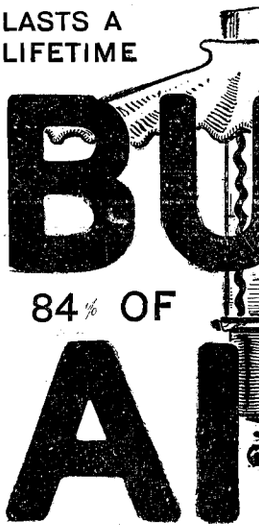

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CHESS.

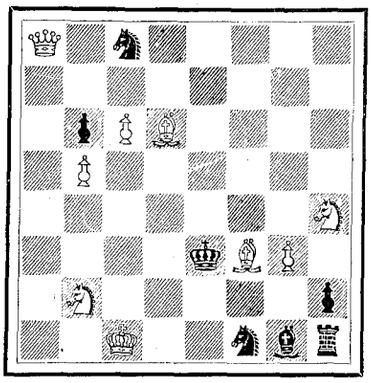
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 614.

By TH. BREEDE.

From *Deutsches Wochenschach.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

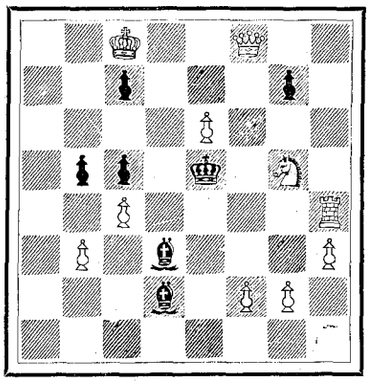
Q 1 S 5; 8; 1 p P B 4; 1 P 6; 7 S; 4 k B P 1; 1 S 5 p; 2 K 2 s b r.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 615.

First Prize, *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

2 K 2 Q 2; 2 p 3 p 1; 4 P 3; 1 p p 1 k 1 S 1; 2 P 4 R; 1 P 1 b 3 P; 3 b 1 P P 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

A Cute 3-er.

By S. W. BAMPTON.

8; 8; 8; 3 p 3 Q; P 2 k 4; 6 B 1; 1 K 6; 8.

A Pretty 2-er.

By W. CLUGSTON.

2 S 3 S 1; 1 S 1 p 1 p 2; 5 r 2; 1 P 2 k P R 1; 2 B 1 P p 2; 5 P 2; 1 P 6; 2 B 1 K 1 Q 1.

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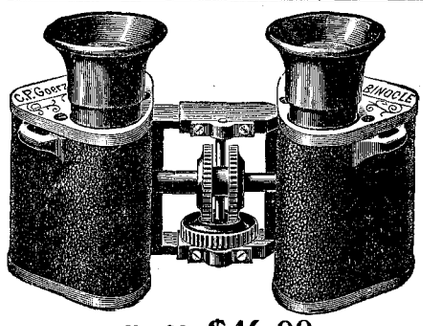

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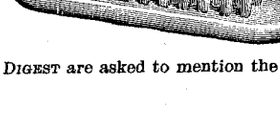

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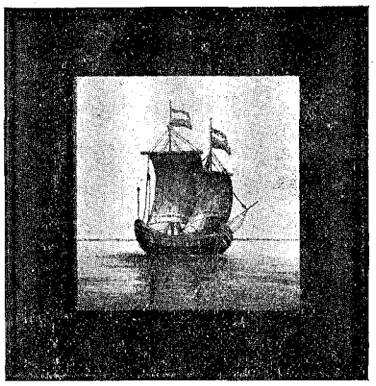

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Solution of Problems.

No. 607.

Key-move, Kt—Q B 3.

No. 608.

1. Q—K 7 / Q—B 4 or Q 5	2. Q x Kt P, ch / Q—Q 4	3. Q x Q, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. R—Kt 6!! / Any	3. Q—Kt 4 or Q x R P, mate
1. ..... / B P x P	2. P x P / Q x Kt	3. Q x Kt P, mate
1. ..... / Kt P x P	2. R x P / Any	3. Q or R mates
1. ..... / Kt any	2. Q x P ch / K x Q	3. R—K 6, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.

607 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; M. C. Brown, Brooklyn.

Comments (607): "Original in setting, and beautiful throughout"—H. W. B; "Unique and interesting"—M. M.; "An apt illustration of a now popular theme"—G. D.; "Difficult to construct easy to solve"—A. K.; "A dainty dish to set before a King"—J. G. L.; "A great 2-er"—G. P.; "Divides honors with 603"—J. H. S.; "Easy, but redeemed by its variety"—W. R. C.; "One of the best. The key is not difficult, but the number of mates is unusually large"—S. M. M.; "Fine strategy"—H. W. F.; "Not nearly so bad as it looks. Evidently constructed to show the value of the first move when the odds are, apparently, against you"—W. H. S.

608: "This quiet *coup*, followed by the threat second-move, seems to be 'cutting ice' in tourneys, these days"—H. W. B.; "Mackenzie is a wonderful composer. This is a 3-er that any problematist might well be proud of"—M. M.; "Subtle and difficult"—G. D.; "Hard to bend, and harder to break. It *worked* me several hours"—A. K.; "It takes a good pair of eyes to see what the blind man saw"—J. G. L.; "A difficult problem"—W. W. S.; "Many fine points in this, but not quite up to the author's best"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported M. C. B. got 602, 605, 606; W. H. S., 603, 604, 605; Dr. H. W. F., 605; W. E. Griffin, Kansas City, 603.

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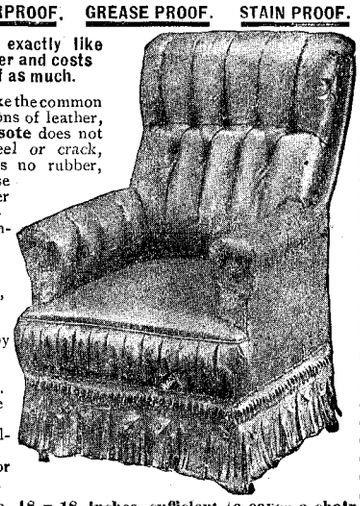

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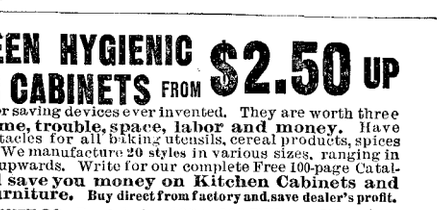

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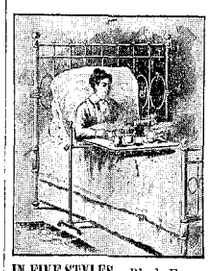

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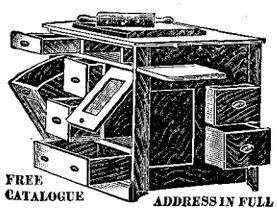

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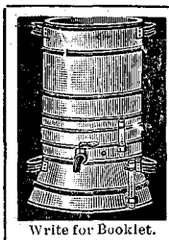

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The following game, not in "The Memorial Book," was played in the Vienna International Tournament (1873) and won the prize offered by the Emperor.

Sicilian Defense.

	STEINITZ. *White.*	HERAL. *Black.*		STEINITZ. *White.*	HERAL. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q B 4	25	P x Kt	Kt x P ch
2	K Kt—B 3	P—K 3	26	K—Kt 2	Kt—Q 8 ch
3	Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	27	K—R 3 (k)	R—B 8
4	P—Q 4	P x P	28	E—B 4	K R—Q B sq
5	Kt x P	Kt—B 3	29	B x K P	R—R 8 ch
6	Kt (Q 4)—Kt 5	P—Q R 3 (a)	30	K—Kt 4	P—R 4 ch
7	Kt—Q 6 ch	B x Kt (b)	31	K—Kt 5	R—Kt 8 ch
8	Q x B	Q—K 2	32	K—R 6	R—R sq ch
9	E—K B 4	Q x Q (c)	33	R—R 7	R (R sq)—Q Kt sq
10	B x Q	K—Q sq	34	B-B 7 ch (l)	K—R 2
11	Castles	Kt—K sq	35	B—B 2 (m)	Kt x B
12	B—Kt 3	K—K 2	36	R x R	R x R
13	P—K 5 (d)	P—B 3	37	B—K 6 (n)	K—Kt 3 (o)
14	P—B 4	P—B 4 (e)	38	P—Kt 4	P x P
15	B-R 4 ch (f)	K—B 2	39	P x P	Kt x P (p)
16	Kt-R 4 (g)	P—R 3 (h)	40	B x Kt	P—R 5
17	Kt—Kt 6	R—Q Kt sq	41	P—B 5 ch	K—Kt 4
18	Kt x B	R x Kt	42	R x P ch	K—B 5
19	R x P ch	K—Kt 3	43	P—B 6	K x P
20	R x Q Kt P	Kt—B 2	44	P—B 7	R—K B 8
21	P-K R 3 (i)	Kt—Q 4	45	B—R 5	R—B 7
22	B—Kt 3	Kt (B 3)-Kt 5	46	R—Kt 3 (q)	K—K 3
23	P—B 3	Kt x R P ch	47	R—K 3 ch	Resigns. (r)
24	K—Kt sq	Kt (R 7) x P ch			

(a) The notion which once prevailed that it is absolutely necessary for Black to make this move on the fifth turn, so as to exclude the hostile Kt from Kt 5, has been exploded long since. At the present juncture, however, the advance of the Q R P is worse than useless; for not only does it drive the Kt where it would have gone anyhow, thus clearly losing a "tempo," but, furthermore, it creates an additional weakness in Black's position at Q Kt 3, a "hole," to speak with Mr. Steinitz.

(b) K—K 2 is quite superior.

(c) Part of a plan to extricate himself from his uncomfortable position. Upon 9.., Castles; 10 Q x Q, Kt x Q; 11 B—Q 6, R—K sq, the Q P would remain hopelessly tied up.

(d) Blocking up the Q P forever.

(e) Black has only to choose among evils, and he elects to exclude the Kt from K 4.

(f) White at once seizes the diagonal, and cuts off the adversary's King from the support of the Q P.

(g) Compare note d.

(h) The Q P is past rescue, but the immediate loss of the second Pawn is by no means compulsory, and might have been avoided, for instance by P—Q Kt 4.

(i) White might have checked the onslaught by 21 B—K sq, followed by P—K Kt 3 or by 21 P—Q R 3.

(k) Throughout the next part of the game, White is kept on the mettle. The movements of the King are all forced, otherwise Black wins the exchange or in some instances the B at Kt 3.

(l) Very important for his plans, as will be seen anon.

(m) Black has pressed the assault with considerable ingenuity, but this temporary counter-sacrifice frees White from all trouble.

(n) P—K 6 gains the Kt for the K P, for instance; 37 P—K 6, Kt—K 4; 38 P—K 7, Kt—B 3. The actual course, however, is by far superior, for it wins the Kt, keeping the precious Pawn.

(o) The alternative R—Kt sq leaves White with an easy win after 38 B x P ch and 39 K x P.

(p) There is no other escape from the mate.

(q) Stronger than R—Kt 8, although the latter would be good enough to win White threatens R—K B 3.

(r) .., K—Q 3; 48 B—B 3, followed by P Queens.

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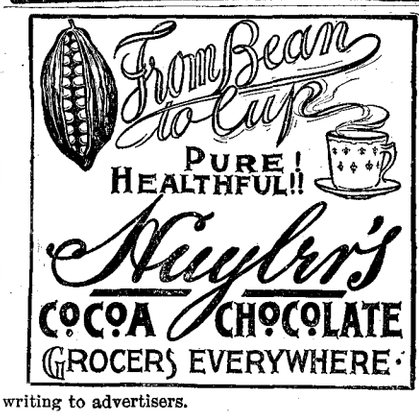

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The "Berlin Defense."

This game was played in the Paris Tourney (1900). The World's Champion, Lasker, speaks of Schlechter's play as "a magnificent example of high-grade Chess, and comes about as near perfection as any game of modern times."

Ruy Lopez.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 R—Kt 3	Q—B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	25 R x R	P x R
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	26 P—K R 3	R—R sq
4 Castles	Kt x P	27 P—Q R 4	R—Kt sq
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	28 R—Q 3	Q—Kt 4
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	29 K—R 2	Q—K 2
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	30 P—B 4	Q—B 2 (d)
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	31 P—K 6	P x P
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	32 Q-K 5 (e)	Q—K 2
10 R—K sq	R—K sq	33 P-K Kt 4	R—Kt 5
11 Q—B 4 (a)	Kt—B 4	34 K—Kt 3	R—Kt 3
12 Kt-K Kt 5	B x Kt (b)	35 P—R 4	Q—B sq
13 B x B	Q x B	36 P—R 5	P x P
14 Q x Kt	R—K 3	37 Q x R P	R—Kt sq
15 Q—Q 4	B—Kt 2 (c)	38 Q—K 5	R—Kt 3
16 Q-Q Kt 4	B—B sq	39 P—Kt 5	P—R 4
17 Kt—K 4	Q—K 2	40 P-Kt 6 ch	K x P
18 Kt—B 5	R—Kt 3	41 Q-Kt 5 ch	K—R 2
19 R—K 3	P—Q R 4	42 Q x R P ch	K—Kt sq
20 Q—Q 4	R—Kt sq	43 Q—Kt 5	K—B 2
21 P—Q B 4	P—R 3	44 R—K 8	Q—K 2
22 P—Q Kt 3	K—R 2	45 Q-R 5ch (f)	Resigns.
23 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 4		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) The proper reply to Black's R—K sq. The object in view is to prevent Black from advancing the Q P, which would develop his game.

(b) He had no better play. Kt—K 3 would have been answered with Kt x Kt, and Black is obliged to reply B P x Kt, which would leave the Queens' wing undeveloped.

(c) R—Kt 3 would have been answered with P—K Kt 3. The text-move does not improve matters. White continues Q—Q Kt 4 and Black must retreat the Bishop, for if R—Kt sq or B—R 3 is played, White has the Kt—K 4 and Kt—B 5 continuation on hand. The only way to free his game would have been P—Q 3 or P—B 3, followed eventually by P—Q 3; the play, however, would have caused the loss of at least one Pawn.

(d) The position at this stage was a pretty difficult one. Black's game was compromised, yet hardly in immediate danger. Bishop and Rook were practically out of play, but White had to keep his forces on the Queen's wing in order to maintain the position. If the White Rook or Queen leaves the Queen's wing, Black can relieve his game by playing P—Q 3. Black therefore should have adopted a passive defense, like R—Kt 5 and back again, until he gets a chance to advance the Q P. Quite likely such was Black's intention when he selected the text-move, having in view Q—K 2 and Q—B 2. He, however, overlooked the splendid reply White had on hand.

(e) Black's Rook and Bishop are now hopelessly out of play. White, by the ingenious sacrifice of the Pawn, opened the Queen's wing for his Rook, and he now can use the Queen to enforce his attack on the King's side.

(f) Causes Black's surrender; he can not move K—B 3 on account of Kt—K 4 mate. If P—Kt 3 is played, then Q—R 7 ch, Kt—K 4 ch, and Q x Q wins.

A Blackburne Brilliant.

This game was played in the tourney of 1881. Commenting on it, Mr. Steinitz said: "The design of Blackburne's attack, especially from the twenty-first move in combination with the bril-

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French Defense.

BLACKBURNE. White.	SCHWARZ. Black.	BLACKBURNE. White.	SCHWARZ. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	8 Kt—K 2	B—K Kt 5
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	9 Kt—Kt 3	Q—B 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	10 B—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2
4 P x P	P x P	11 Q—Q 2	K R—K sq
5 Kt—B 3	B—Q 3	12 Q R—K sq	Kt—K 3
6 B—Q 3	P—B 3	13 Q—B sq	B x Kt
7 Castles	Castles	14 P x B	Kt x Kt

Here Schwarz offered a Draw, which Blackburne declined.

15 R P x Kt	B x P	22 B x B P	P—K R 4
16 K—Kt 2	B—Q 3	23 R—R 4	P—Q Kt 4
17 R—R sq	Kt—B sq	24 B—Kt 3	Kt—K 6
18 R—R 3	P—K Kt 3	25 B—B 6	Kt—B 5 ch
19 Q R—R sq	Q R—Q sq	26 Q x Kt!!	B x Q
20 B—K Kt 5	R—Q 2	27 R x P	P x R
21 P—Q B 4	P x P	28 R x P and Black can not stop the mate by R—R 8.	

A Brilliant Ending.

The following position from the *Schachzeitung* occurred in a game between Herren Globus and Gross:

r 3 k 2 r; p p p b s p p r; 2 s 2 q 1 p; 8; 2 B S 4; B 1 Q 5; P 4 P P P; 4 R R K 1.

White, Globus, wound it up in a Morphy-Pillsbury style in this way:

1. Kt x Kt!! / Q x Q — 2. R x Kt ch / K—B sq — 3. R x P ch / K—Kt sq — 4. Kt—K 7 ch / K—R 2

5. B—Q Kt 2!! / B—K sq — 6. B—Q 3 ch / Q x B — 7. R x Kt P mate

A Flash of Genius.

Match Game, New York, 1858.

King's Gambit Declined.

SCHULTEN. White.	MORPHY. Black.	SCHULTEN. White.	MORPHY. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 B—K 2	B—Kt 5
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	11 P—B 4	P—B 3
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	12 P x P	Kt x P
4 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	13 K—B sq	R x B
5 P—Q 3	B—Q Kt 5	14 Kt x R	Kt—Q 5
6 B—Q 2	P—K 6	15 Q—Kt sq	B x Kt ch
7 B x P	Castles	16 K—B 2	Kt—Kt 5 ch
8 B—Q 2	B x Kt	17 K—Kt sq	
9 P x B	R—K sq ch		

Black forces mate in seven moves.

CURRENT POETRY.

The Red Chief.

By THEODORE ROBERTS.

We saw his fire upon the hills;
The spruce trees knew the crawling smoke.
A thousand berries of the wood
Took on the scarlet of his cloak.

The far trails felt his moccasins
Tread soft along the cedared way.
The ancient pines beheld the flare
Of his red shield, at break of day.

He hailed the birches down the stream,
Gently he sang with his soft breath.
His face was brown and kind, and yet
The dreaming alders dreamed of death.

The gray geese heard his sure approach
And left the blue lake's still retreat.
The sunset mocked his feathered crest;
The partridge berries stained his feet.

And we, who saw upon the hills
The curling signals of his fire,
Knew that the Scarlet Chief had come
To woo us to his swift desire.

—In November *Ainslee's Magazine.*

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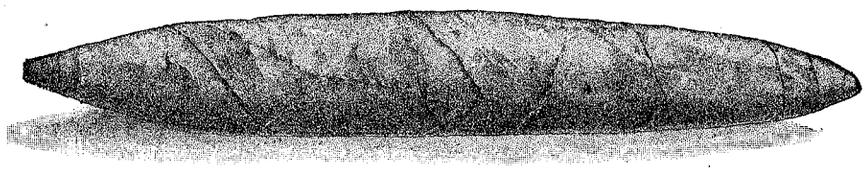

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Every particle of the tobacco is clear, clean, selected Havana grown on our own plantations in Cuba and made into cigars in our factory in New York by Cuban workmen, the most skilled cigar makers in the world.

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Upon receipt of $10 we will send to any address in the United States, all express charges prepaid by us, one hundred "Flor de los Manantiales" cigars, Perfecto size.

Smoke ten of them, and if you are not fully satisfied with the cigars, you may return the other ninety and we will without question send back the ten dollars. The only risk you run is an opportunity to smoke ten good cigars at our expense.

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Truly yours,
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An Unpublished Poem by Robert Burns.

[The following verses were recently found among some papers belonging to the late Mrs. Berrington, who died in 1885. During a great part of her life Mrs. Berrington lived in Monmouthshire, at no great distance from Itton Court, the home of Mrs. Curre, to whom, according to the indorsement on the manuscript, the verses were addressed by Burns. Mrs. Curre, who died in 1823, was the daughter of John Bushby, Esq., of Tinwald Downs in Dumfriesshire. The copy from which the verses are printed is in the early handwriting of the late Miss Eliza Waddington, whose family also lived in Monmouthshire. It is hoped that the present publication may lead to the discovery of the original manuscript.]

Oh look na, young Lassie, sae softly and sweetly!
Oh smile na, young Lassie, sae sweetly on me!
Ther's nought waur to bear than the mild glance of pity
When grief swell the heart and the tear blins the e'e.

Just such was the glance of my bonnie lost Nancy,
Just such was the glance that once brightened her e'e;
But lost is the smile sae impressed on my fancy.
And cald is the heart that sae dear was to me.

Ilka wee flow'ret we grieve to see blighted,
Cow'ring and with'ring in frost nippet plain;
The naist turn of Spring shall awauken their beauty,
But ne'er can Spring wauken my Nancy again.

And was she less fair than the flow'rs of the garden
Was she less sweet than the blossoms of May?
Oh, was na her cheek like the rose and the lily,
Like the Sun's waving glance at the closing o' day?

And oh sic a heart, sae gude and sae tender!
Weel was it fitted for beauty sae leal;
'Twas as pure as the drop in the bell o' the lily,
A wee glinting gem wi' nought to conceal.

But the blush and the smile and the dark e'es' mild glances,
I prize them the maist, they were love's kind return,
Yet far less the loss of sic beauty lamented,
'Twas the love that she bore me that gaes me to mourn.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Angus the Lover.

By ETHNA CARBERY.

I follow the silver spears flung from the hands of dawn;
Through silence, through singing of stars, I journey on and on;
The scattered fires of the sun, blown wide ere the day be done,
Scorch me hurrying after the swift white feet of my fawn.

I am Angus the Lover, I who haste in the track of the wind,
The tameless tempest before, the dusk of quiet behind;
From the heart of a blue gulf hurled, I rise on the waves of the world,
Seeking the love that allures, woful until I find.

The blossom of beauty is she, glad, bright as a shaft of flame,
A burning arrow of life winging me joy and shame;
The hollow deeps of the sky are dumb to my searching cry,
Rending the peace of the gods with the melody of her name.

My quest is by lonely ways—in the cairns of the mighty dead,
On the high lorn peaks of snow—panting to hear her tread,
At the edge of the rainbow well whose whispering waters tell
Of a face bent over the rim, rose-pale, and as roses red.

Thus she ever escapes me—a wisp of cloud in the air,
A streak of delicate moonshine, a glory from otherwhere;
Yet out in the vibrant space I shall kiss the rose in her face,
I shall bind her fast to my side with a strand of her flying hair.

—In November *Harper's Magazine.*

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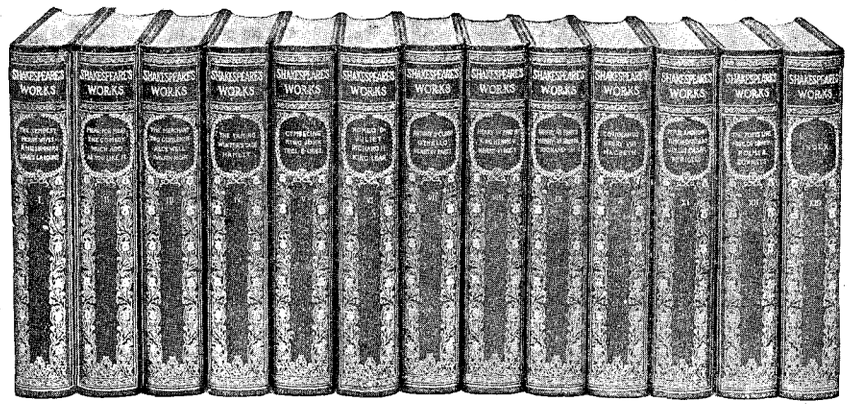

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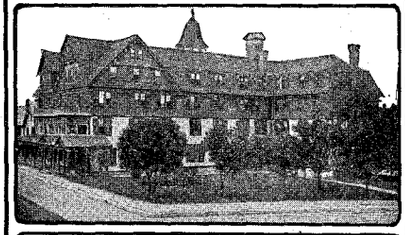

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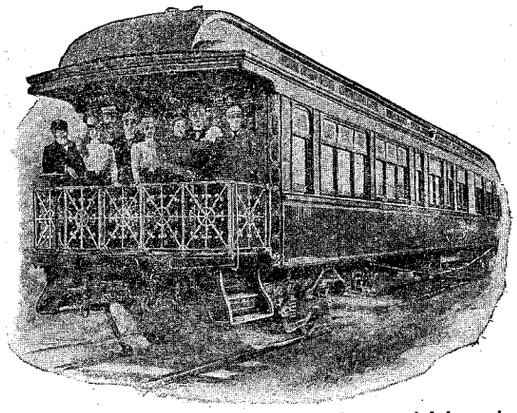

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